THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 36 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS

FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

The Death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

A Sketch of His Life and Public Services.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LAST HOURS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at precisely 12 o'clock last night, at his residence in this city, on Capitol Hill. Simon Stevens; Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew; and his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, were at his bedside; also Sister Loretta and Sister Genevieve, o the Providence Hospital; Mr. J. Scott Patterson' of the Interior Department; and the servants of his household. He passed away calmly and quietly, and without a struggle.

The death of Mr. Stevens has been looked for at any hour since Sunday. Yesterday he remarked to those around him that he was rapidly sinking, and had no hope of ever resuming his accustomed seat in the Capitol. The calmness and even cheerfulness evinced by him so long as speech was left him, up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was remarked by all. On Monday he expressed considerable anxiety in regard to the state of the country, induced mainly perhaps by the current reports of apprehended troubles in Louisiana. He expresses a strong desire that Mr. Johnson might abstain from any measures of a character calculated to disturb the public tranquility, and hoped that no necessity might arise for the reassembling of Congress in September. Yesterday afternoon he conversed with great cheerfulness and animation, talking on a variety of topics, and evincing a lively interest in that which interested those around him. In conversation with Mr. Simon Stevens, about the same time, he referred to Mr. Evarts, the new Attorney-General, in terms of marked kindness and confidence. He continued to grow feebler during the afternoon, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. he lost the power of speech, and from that time lay quietly, without giving any indications of suffering. About ten minutes before his death, sister Loretta requested the permission of his friends to perform the baptismal rite, and no objection being offered, the ceremony was performed amid impressive silence. To her who performed this, the act undoubted'y appeared one of great importance, and the earnest and affectionate devotion with which it was done strongly affected those who witnessed it, even those holding a different faith from hers. It is worthy of note that the sisters, whose benevolent works had been so heartily seconded by the great departed in furnishing aid, and lending his legislative efforts in behalf of the institution to which they are attached, Providence Hospital, visited him daily during his illness, and manifested a devotion which showed how fully they appreciated the charitable and beneficent spirit which has marked the life that was drawing so rapidly to a close.

This morning, Dr. Shaffenfest, of the Army Medical Museum, embalmed Mr. Stevens' body. No definite arrangements have been made as yet for his funeral and the removal of his remains to his home in Pennsylvania. A large number of personal friends called at his late residence this morning; among others being Senator Sumner.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Just as the clock struck twelve last night Thaddeus Stevens expired. In poor health for months past, his death would at no time during a year have greatly surprised his friends. And yet such was the iron will of the man, so bravely and stoutly did he combat the encroachments of physical decay, that he appeared elevated above the ills that flesh is heir to, and the announcement of his decease has created as profound a sensation as if the hand of death had fallen upon a man in the full vigor of middle life. Immediately after the adjournment of Congress for the recess Mr. Stevens began his preparations for a visit to his iron furnaces in the western part of Pennsylvania, after which it was his intention to have made his customary summer sojourn at Bedford Springs, and then to have resorted to his home at Lancaster for a few weeks of retirement and repose. Before he could put this plan in execution he was suddenly prostrated, and for a few days his life was again despaired of. Rallying again, he again began his preparations for departing from the capital, but only to be arrested by the sudden summons which is no respecter of persons, which pays no regard to the wishes of those whose will is a law unto their fellow-men. The last hour of the illustrious statesman is described as one of perfect tranquility. Surrounded by his physicians and the members of his household, he passed peacefully away at the midnight hour, and to-day there is a blank in the page of history.

Thaddeus Stevens' Early Life.

Thaddeus Stevens, the son of Joshua Stevens and Sarah Morill, was a native of Vermont, having been born in the town of Danville, Caledonia county, in that State on the 4th of April, 1792, and had therefore attained the age of seventy-six years and four months at the time of his death. After due preparation he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, remaining a student at that institution until 1812, when its doors were closed in consequence of the occupation of the town by the British troops. The scene of his studies was then transferred to Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1814. His parents being in moderate circumstances, he was obliged frequently to intermit his college studies to obtain the means to resume them, and as soon as he had graduated he removed to a more active field, selecting York, in this State, as the starting point in life. He commenced reading law with David Cassat, a prominent practitioner at the York county bar, at the same time being obliged, by his straitened pecuniary circumstances, to engage in teaching the borough academy. By day and by night he thus labored in his double sphere, displaying that rare energy and masterly devotion to whatever he had in hand, which was one of the most striking characteristics of his after-life. Notwithstanding the division of his time and studies, he was fully prepared for practice in two years. At the outset of his professional career, however, he found an obstacle in his path. The members of the York county bar, with the design of preventing his admission, had formally resolved that no one should be recognized as a lawyer who had been pursuing any other calling while engaged in preparing for the bar. Mr. Stevens paid little heed to this jealous action, but passed over the border into Maryland in 1816, entered his name for examination, was found fully qualified and admitted to the bar in that State; and with the credentials thus obtained at once presented his claims to admission in York county. They could not reasonably be offset, and he was duly admitted to practice in the State of his adoption at the age of twenty-four. Devoting himself at first almost exclusively to the duties of his profession, in which he achieved a fair reputation and considerable success, several years elapsed before he entered upon that illustrious political career which culminated in his attaining the most prominent position in the councils of the nation.

His Legislative Career.

In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature from Adams county, and was subsequently returned in 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841. His career in the councils of his adopted State presents a very marked resemblance to that in the National Congress. At Harrisburg Thaddeus Stevens held the same dominant—almost domineering—position which he achieved in Congress. The politics in Pennsylvania during the decade from 1830 to 1840 were in a frightful tangle, which it is extremely difficult to understand, and still more difficult to unravel to such an extent that those of the present day who were not then living can grasp anything more than their leading points. In their dizzy whirl, Thaddeus Stevens was perfectly at home, possessing as he did, and as he has still more fully exhibited in Congress, the great elements of success in times of intense excitement. He was elected to the Legislature as a Whig; but although he was ever a most uncompromising antagonist of the Democratic party, he encountered for a time a strong opposition in the ranks of his own party, arising from his decided enmity to Freemasonry, and everything and everybody which pertained to it.

His Warfare Against Masonry.

At the beginning of this period the political complexion of Pennsylvania was more decidedly Democratic than that of any other State in the Union. The overwhelming majority by which General Jackson carried the State in 1828 appeared to have given the Democrats a permanent ascendancy in the affairs of the Commonwealth. But about the year 1832 the Democratic supremacy sustained a severe shock in consequence of the anti-Mason excitement. This new issue, as was the case in New York, soon lost its merely social bearing, and assumed all the proportions and importance of a great political question. The most intense and bitter feeling was engendered, and many districts of the State were completely revolutionized by it in their political aspect.

The connection of Thaddeus Stevens with this agitation was the most important point in his early political history. He hated Free Masonry with an intensity which fairly rivalled that of John Quincy Adams, while he opposed it with an earnestness which left the "Old Man Eloquent" entirely in the background. The breach in the Democratic ranks became wider and wider, from 1835 to 1838, and at last culminated in their presenting two candidates for Governor, when Ritner, the anti-Mason Whig candidate, slipped into office between them. Thaddeus Stevens became the leading spirit of Governor Ritner's administration, and was the head and front of a grand crusade against Masonry, in the shape of a legislative inquisition into its affairs. The prosecution was conducted with unexampled vigor, but the defense was equally stubborn, and, in the end, successful. Principally through Mr. Stevens' counsels, the most prominent Masons of the State were subpœnaed and summoned to Harrisburg, among them being the late George M. Dallas and the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of this city. Men of this standing were put upon the witness' stand and commanded to divulge all the secrets of their organization. This they boldly and emphatically refused to do, and their dignified demeanor and outspoken remonstrances gained for them the victory. For once in his career Thaddeus Stevens was balked in his purpose.

In 1836 he was elected a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution of 1837, and in 1838 he was appointed a Canal Commissioner.

His Career in the Constitutional Convention

was a very prominent one. The Convention assembled on the 2d of May, 1837, and from the first Mr. Stevens acquired marked distinction for the broad and liberal views which he advanced on all questions concerning the best interests of the State, assuming the leadership of such of its members as were in agreement with him.

His Advocacy of Equal Rights.

Even at that early day, when to express the slightest sympathy with the colored race was almost equivalent to political ostracism, the oppressed African found in him a determined advocate. On the 9th of June a resolution was introduced into the Convention, providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the fundamental law of the State as to prohibit in future the emigration into State of fugitives from slavery, and even of free persons of color. He at once assailed the leaders of this proscriptive movement with all the fire and energy of his soul, and succeeded in defeating the passage of the resolution.

On another point he was equally decided. When the Convention came to the consideration of the militia system, Mr. Stevens plunged into the exciting debate, maintaining that, in time of

peace, no citizen should be compelled to bear arms; but that, in time of war, every able-bodied man should be required to perform military duty, or pay a monetary equivalent for exemption.

His Championship of the Public School System.

His chief energies in the Convention, however, were devoted to the perfection and advocacy of our present admirable public school system. Governor Wolf, a Democrat, is entitled to the credit of being in the main, the originator of this system; but to Thaddeus Stevens we are indebted for its final triumph. The basis of the school system had been established by an act of the Legislature during Governor Wolf's administration, which closed with the year 1835, nearly two years previous to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention. As soon as it became the law of the State, the opposition which it had encountered from the first was redoubled, and so strong was the prejudice against it that a large majority of the members of the succeeding Legislature were pledged to its unconditional repeal. Their triumph was at hand, when, in the month of April, 1835, Thaddeus Stevens arose in his place and pronounced an oration of unequalled eloquence which turned the tide of opinion and saved the honor of the State. In the course of this masterly effort Mr. Stevens said:—

"In giving this law to posterity you act the part of the philanthropist, by bestowing upon the poor as well as the rich the greatest earthly boon which they are capable of receiving; you act the part of the philosopher by pointing, if you do not lead them up the hill of science; you act the part of the hero, if it be true, as you say, that popular vengeance follows close upon your footsteps. Here, then, if you wish true popularity, is a theatre in which you may acquire it. What renders the name of Socrates immortal, but his love of the human family, exhibited under all circumstances, and in contempt of every danger? But courage, even with but little benevolence, may confer lasting renown. It is this which makes us bow with involuntary respect at the names of Napoleon, of Cæsar, and of Richard of the Lion Heart. But what earthly glory is there equal in lustre and duration to that conferred by education? What else could have rendered such renown upon the philosophers, the poets, the statesmen, and orators of antiquity? What else could have conferred such undeviated applause upon Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Homer—on Virgil, Horace, and Cicero? And is learning less interesting and important now than it was in centuries past, when those statesmen and orators charmed and ruled empires with their eloquence?

"Let all, therefore, who would sustain the character of the philosopher and philanthropist, sustain this law. Those who would add thereto the glory of the hero, can acquire it here; for in the present state of feeling in Pennsylvania, I am willing to admit that but little less dangerous to the public man is the war-club and battle-axe of savage ignorance, than to the lion-hearted Richard was the keen scimetar of the Saracen. He who would oppose it, either through inability to comprehend the advantages of general education, or from unwillingness to bestow them on all his fellow-citizens, even to the lowest and the poorest, or from dread of popular vengeance, seems to me to want either the head of the philosopher, the heart of the philanthropist, or the nerve of the hero."

Governor Wolf, who was doubly opposed to Mr. Stevens politically, being a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as a stout Democrat, was still such a devoted friend to popular education that his heart was completely won by Mr. Stevens' successful advocacy of the cause in which both took such a deep interest. He at once summoned Mr. Stevens into his presence, and when the champion of popular education entered the apartment of the Governor, the latter fell upon his neck and poured forth his thanks in broken tones and tears.

But, although the cause of popular education had thus gained a decided victory over ignorance and prejudice, the spirit of opposition to it was not yet dead, and in the Constitutional Convention it actuated a large and powerful faction who were in favor of establishing a marked distinction between the rich and poor. Thaddeus Stevens stood up manfully in the cause of the latter, and earnestly opposed any and every attempt at branding as paupers the children of poverty and declaring them to be unworthy of the advantages of a free education. He maintained that it should be made the duty of the Legislature to provide for the establishment of such free schools throughout the Commonwealth as might be necessary to afford ample opportunity to all. He advocated the doctrine that every child in the State, whether of rich or poor parentage, should be entitled to as liberal an education as could be given gratuitously in a well arranged and thoroughly classified school system; while the efforts of those who favored the establishment of a separate system for the sole advantage of paupers were far from receiving his sympathies, and were earnestly denounced.

In connection with Mr. Stevens' course in reference to the public school system, an interesting and characteristic anecdote is told. As it has never appeared in print we give place to it here, to illustrate the generous impulses of a man who has frequently been accused of a total lack of that quality. A certain lady was so pleased with Mr. Stevens' exertions in behalf of the school system that she commemorated them in a short poem. This came under the notice of Mr. Stevens, who declared it to be a gem of its kind. Subsequently his attention was again directed to the poem by a prominent justice of our Supreme Court. Mr. Stevens expressed his hearty appreciation of the compliment, and inquired what would be a fitting response on his part. His friend informed him that the author of the lines was the owner of a farm which was heavily mortgaged, and that she was unable to clear off this incumbrance. He then suggested that Mr. Stevens might satisfy the claims of the mortgage and present the release to the lady.

"I'll do it!" responded Mr. Stevens, promptly, and he was as good as his word.

His Opposition to Henry Clay.

Although Mr. Stevens was always an uncompromising opponent of technical Democracy, and a thorough-going advocate of the leading doctrines of the great Whig party, he was still more of an anti-Mason than a Whig, and from his decided convictions on this subject, taken in connection with his anti-slavery proclivities, he was brought into antagonism with the national leader of the party, and strenuously opposed the claims of Henry Clay upon the Presidency, both in 1840 and in 1844; for the reason that Clay was a royal Arch-Mason, as long as Masonry continued a vital issue, and after that because of the latter's associations and sympathies with the pro-slavery party. But he placed too great a stress upon the necessity of party discipline to permit himself to oppose the election of Mr. Clay when he had once received the endorsement of the political organization with which he acted.

His Removal to Lancaster.

On the expiration of his last term of office as a member of the State Legislature, in 1842, Mr. Stevens removed from Adams county to the city of Lancaster, where he resided during the remainder of his life, maintaining, also, a separate establishment in the city of Washington during his Congressional career. After this event several years were again devoted principally to the practice of his profession; and it was not until 1848 that he again appeared prominently in political life.

His First Congressional Career.

In that year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Congress. His advent upon this new and broader stage was beheld with anticipations of failure by his enemies, and not without some misgivings by his friends. It was thought by those who had not yet learned the strength of the man, that he would there be completely overshadowed, and that his local renown would be of no avail, as far as his ability to command an influential position was concerned. Perhaps they were not mistaken in the result, but his failure resulted from other causes than his weakness. Having committed himself to the anti-slavery movement, at the very outset of the agitation of the questions connected with the Wilmot Proviso and the compromise measures of 1850, Mr. Stevens became the leader of that wing of the anti-Democratic party in his neighborhood, known as the "Wooly-heads" in distinction from the "Silver-greys," who supported the policy of President Fillmore. This course greatly impaired his strength with the people of his district, and, although he secured a renomination and a re-election in 1850, in 1852 he was practically defeated for the former, and again forced into comparative retirement.

His Second Congressional Career.

But in 1858 he again became a candidate for Congress and was successively returned to the House of Representatives at every election up to 1866. In the following table are given the names of his competitors, and the votes cast for each:—

Year.	*Republican.*	*Democrat.*	*Majority.*
1858.....Stevens.	9 518	Hopkins. 6341	3,172
1860.....Stevens,	12,964	Scattering, 470	12,494
1862.....Stevens,	11,174	Steinman, 6650	4,524
1864.....Stevens,	11,804	North, 7344	4 460
1866.....Stevens,	14 298	Reynolds, 8675	5,623

With his second entrance into the Congressional arena commenced that wonderful career which is certainly without a parallel in the history of our country. The great crisis of the century was at hand, and with its advent Thaddeus Stevens again displayed those remarkable qualities which had at one time made the Legislature of Pennsylvania a mere creature of his will. His temperament was that of a leader—a dictator, rather—and slowly but surely he progressed, step by step, into a position which gave him the thorough command of his party in the national halls of legislation. On the assembling of the Thirty-seventh Congress, in 1861, the position of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—the acknowledged leadership of the House—was tendered him by Speaker Grow, and he was continued in it by Speaker Colfax during the term of the Thirty-eighth Congress. To follow his nominal standing to the end of his career, it is necessary at this point to touch upon

His Financial Course.

The financial policy of the nation is in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means, and, as an almost universal rule, is shaped by the majority of its members, the Chairman holding far more power than that conferred by his mere casting vote. It is therefore imperatively necessary that this committee should represent the prevailing sentiment of the majority of the House. In superintending the organization of our intricate system of internal taxation he displayed a far-reaching statesmanship; and in becoming its champion at the risk of utterly wrecking his popularity with an overburdened people, he exhibited a dauntless courage which must command the respect of the world for all time.

But during the debates of the Thirty-eighth Congress it became evident to his Republican colleagues that his views on many vital points were not altogether in accord with those of a majority of the party in Congress. The Hon. John Wentworth expressed the prevailing distrust in a speech, in the course of which he said to Mr. Stevens, in substance, "We will follow wherever you lead on the question of reconstruction; but in financial matters we do not consider you sound." The main point on which "the great Commoner" diverged from the line of policy marked out by his Republican colleagues was in the presentation and advocacy of certain financial measures which were so visionary and impracticable that the party would have been wrecked by their adoption. We need only cite as an example the famous act regulating the sale of gold and prohibiting its exportation, which, instead of diminishing the premium on the precious metal, sent it up with a rush.

On the 20th of February, 1862, when the House was considering the proposition of the Senate to make the interest on our bonds and notes payable in gold, Mr. Stevens, at that time Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to include "also" payments to officers, soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy of the United States, and for all supplies for the said Government," which was rejected by a vote of 67 to 72. He then voted with the minority of the Republican members against the Senate proposition, which prevailed by a vote of 88 to 55.

The vagaries of Mr. Stevens' financial policy were also fully exhibited in a long and elaborate letter addressed to John Gyger, Esq., a prominent banker of Lancaster, written under date of November 4, 1867. In this letter he showed that he was entirely in accord with the Pendleton theory of the nature of our obligation to the national creditors. In reference to the "five-twenties" he said:

"When the bill was on its final passage the question was expressly asked of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin. But every instrument speaks for itself and when it is silent upon the subject of currency, it is always made payable in money, which means the legal-tender of the country."

Further on in this epistle Mr. Stevens wrote:—

"What would be the difference in effect between the two modes of paying the public creditors—in greenbacks, as the loans fall due, or exclusively in coin—I once had a calculation made, when I brought in a bill to borrow greenbacks for that purpose (indeed I brought in three bills, hoping to save two or three billions thereby.) But each session the rattle of the gold room was much louder than what I was pleased to call the voice of reason, and what I still think deserved that appellation."

In the following paragraph he sets forth a rather curious reason for desiring a return to specie payments:—

"I observe that respectable New York papers have for the last year or two charged me with wishing to delay the resumption of specie payment. This is wholly false. I have been anxious to resume the use of coin as a legal tender exclusively, not because it is any better as a token of debt, but because it has been adopted by most of the other civilized nations. But I do not wish to resume by breaking the bones of every manufacturer, mechanic, and agriculturist for the benefit of foreign operators who have now their fixed capital."

Finally, referring to the position of the European creditor with relation to our bonds, he said:—

"Gold was made to purchase greenbacks at the rate of about 280 to a dollar. But suppose them to have sold at that time for 40 per cent.—which was the highest, I think, they commanded—what was the operation? The purchaser paid to-day $100 in gold for $1000, and next Monday, quarter day, received the interest on $1000 in gold, and so ever since; and now claims that when the principal falls due in a year or two it shall be paid in coin.

"This is what they call honor, conscience, justice, through the custom of the country, and tell the farmers of America that they were bound to pay the money dealers of Europe this enormous rate to save their property from destruction, and the moral men of New York denounce you and me and others as dishonorable robbers and swindlers if we do not in forty years quadruple the capital of the Rothschilds, Goldsmiths, and other large money dealers. I must beg leave to judge for myself of this monstrous proposition, and to see whether I am bound to pay any more than he demands who, with pistol at my breast, commands me to stand and deliver."

It was principally in consequence of the feeling of distrust on the part of the Republican members of the House, that the labors previously incumbent upon the Committee on Ways and Means were divided, at the opening of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and a new standing committee, that on Appropriations, was created, with Mr. Stevens as Chairman, a position to which he was reappointed on the organization of the Fortieth Congress. In raising this committee, the laborious duties of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the failing health of Mr. Stevens, were assigned as the leading reasons; but, while these may have had considerable weight, the lack of confidence in his financial policy was undoubtedly the moving cause.

His Course During the Rebellion.

From first to last Mr. Stevens was an undinching advocate of the integrity of the Union, and every vote cast by him during the progress of the war was in favor of its vigorous prosecution to the end.

On the 2d of December, 1861, Mr. Stevens offered a preamble reciting that slavery was the cause of the Rebellion, and there could be no solid and permanent peace in the republic so long as the institution existed; that slaves were then used as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and that the law of nations authorized the liberation of an enemy's slaves as a means of weakening his power. Appended was a series of resolutions which requested the President to grant freedom to all slaves who should leave their masters, or who should aid in quelling the Rebellion; and pledging compensation to all loyal citizens for losses sustained under the operations of this measure. It was not pressed to passage at the time.

On the 2d of December, 1862, Mr. Stevens offered a series of resolutions asserting the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and declaring it a high crime for any person in the employment of the Government to propose, accept, or advise the acceptance of terms of peace on any other basis. These resolutions were also postponed for future consideration.

On the 8th of December, 1862, Mr. Stevens brought forward a measure entitled "An act to indemnify the President, and other persons, for suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts done in pursuance thereof," which bill, under the operation of the previous question, was passed through all its stages on the same day. Against this measure thirty-six members of the House attempted to enter their solemn protest, characterizing it as "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous violation of the Constitution, and therefore utterly null and void." The protest was tabled by a vote of 75 to 41, and the bill finally became a law, with slight modifications, on the 3d of March, 1863.

On the 27th of January, 1863, Mr. Stevens introduced a bill for the enlistment of 150,000 colored soldiers, which finally passed the House February 2, after having been modified by its author, so that no limit was placed upon the number of the troops, except in the discretion of the President. A proviso was also attached, which prohibited any person of African descent from being placed in command over white officers or soldiers.

During the discussion on the Conscription acts, Mr. Stevens, on June 28, 1864, introduced an additional section which was incorporated with the bill then under consideration, as it passed the House, providing "that nothing contained in the act should be construed to alter or in any way effect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms."

He also took an active part in the measures which resulted in the adoption by Congress of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

His Reconstruction Policy.

The key-note to Mr. Stevens' course on the great question of Reconstruction was given in a remarkable speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, in the course of which he declared, although the late Chief Justice Taney had not at the time been in his grave a year, that "his opinions had damned him to everlasting infamy, and, he feared, to everlasting flame." In the same speech he expressed his impatience with the Government for the magnanimity shown by it in its attitude up to that date towards the insurrectionary States, and advocated the adoption of the policy which had been visited upon vanquished nations by Rome in the less civilized epochs of her history. The South he regarded as conquered territory, and, therefore, as subject in all things to the will, wishes, and whims of Congress.

Notwithstanding the distrust with which his financial schemes were viewed, by his straightforward and earnest course during the war, after its termination Mr. Stevens still enjoyed the confidence of, or at least maintained his supremacy over, his Republican colleagues to such an extent that he secured the chairmanship on the part of the House of Representatives, of the joint Committee on Reconstruction, appointed under the concurrent resolutions of December 15, 1865.

By his position and commanding influence in this committee, he did more towards shaping the policy of Congress with regard to the lately rebellious States than any other man. On the 20th of February, 1866, he gave practical effect to the sentiments mentioned above by introducing, by authority of the Reconstruction Committee, a concurrent resolution, providing that no Senator or Representative should be admitted from any of the States in insurrection, "until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation." This resolution passed the House by a vote of 109 yeas to 40 nays, and the Senate by 29 yeas to 18 nays.

From that time forward he was so thoroughly identified with the Congressional policy at every step that a sketch of his stormy career would necessarily embrace an outline of the history of the country during that exciting period. At times he was able to keep the majority of the House with him, but now and then failed in this; and then, with a wisdom that is entitled to the name of statesmanship, he spurred them on as fast and as far as they would go, accepting all that he could get, when he could not get all that he wished.

In the closing scenes of the great drama of reconstruction, Mr. Stevens was prevented, by his extreme feebleness, from taking a very active part. But his principles had triumphed in the main, and he was content with sitting by as a silent spectator while his colleagues on the Committee on Reconstruction guided the course of the bills which successively readmitted to representation in Congress the States which had been rehabilitated after the plan laid down by him. Yet at times he still took an active part, made several speeches, and watched the whole proceeding with the keenest anxiety and interest. A striking instance of his love of exact justice and conformity to law was afforded when, on the 17th of March last, he arose and said:—

"Mr. Speaker, after full examination of the returns from Alabama, I am not satisfied to force a vote on this bill and admit the State against our own laws. While there is a difference of twenty odd thousand against it, it would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people. That being the case, I move that the bill be recommitted."

Mr. Stevens' last speech of importance in connection with the pacification of the country

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Abyss Before Us.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If it were possible that the American people should commit their destinies to the keeping of Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair, these consequences are inevitable:—

I. The seizure of unbounded power over the Southern States by the late Rebels. In stating this, we state but what they, through a thousand mouths, have already proclaimed. Not Frank Blair only, but nearly every talking "conservative" in the South, has assumed that the election of Seymour will be a popular verdict against the whole reconstruction policy of Congress, and especially against the right of the blacks to vote. They tell us that the election of Seymour and Blair will be a ratification of that plank of their Tammany platform which stigmatizes the reconstruction acts as "revolutionary, null, and void," and that they shall proceed to treat them accordingly. That is to say:—They will treat the new State Governments as nullities, and proceed at once to replace them by what they call "White Men's Governments"—that is, governments based on their own good pleasure. That they will be resisted, and that bloodshed and anarchy will result, are inevitable.

II. Another result of Seymour's election will be the triumph of that sneaking, cowardly form of repudiation termed paying the Five-twenties in greenbacks. We do not mean that this villainy will ultimately prevail; but its advocates will for the moment be uppermost, and will push it to the extent of debasing our currency so that it will have no definite value, and the property of the widow and orphan, now held in trust, will be rendered worthless. Knaves will pay their debts with ten to twenty cents on the dollar, and labor will be paid off in money that has little or no value. Ultimately, the infinite evils of this scheme will strip its advocates of power, replacing them by champions of financial integrity; so the debt will at last be paid, but not until after it has changed hands to the loss of many timid or needy holders, and its repudiation will have wrought general bankruptcy and ruin.

III. The white Unionists will be hunted from the South as they were in the winter and spring of 1860–61. Many of them will be killed in the process, as they were on the former occasion. "They (Republicans) want to get up a free debate," said Clingman, of North Carolina, in the Senate, in December, 1860, "as the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) expressed it in one of his speeches. But a Senator from Texas (Wigfall) told me the other day, that a great many of these free debaters were hanging from the trees of that country," (Texas). Such was the Southern response to pacific overtures from the North after we had elected our President. It will be rougher than that if they should now elect their man. From every Southern stump, it is proclaimed that "the carpet-baggers" (Republicans from the North) and "scalawags" (white Republicans born in the South) will be run out the moment they can be without fear of damaging Seymour's prospects. Should he be successful in November, the white Republicans in the South will be hunted over the Potomac and Ohio or into their graves, before Christmas.

IV. The blacks will generall be allowed to stay if they cringe enough and abjure the right of suffrage. A few of the leaders will be killed for example's sake; but the great mass will be simply reduced to the condition of beasts of burden and tolerated so long as they abide in it. If they grovel sufficiently and keep their mouths shut, their lives will be spared.

V. But the whole business of black education will be arrested at once. The schools kept by whites will be burned; those kept by blacks will be peremptorily shut up. A negro seeking education for himself or his children will be regarded and treated as an incendiary.

All that has been so nobly and well begun for the enlightenment and moral elevation of the freedmen will be stopped, and their education made a crime in fact if not also in law. Darkness will again settle upon the face of the and, and common schools, even for whites, either be forbidden or generally allowed to fall into disuse.

—Such are some of the inevitable results of Seymour's election, were that election possible. The condition of the South resulting from such a triumph would make angels weep and devils blush. It would be a victory of darkness—a jubilee of treason—a long stride towards chaos and primeval night. It is not possible that such a fate is in store for our fire-tried republic.

The Indictment Against the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. Times.

The charges of corruption and misgovernment made by Democrats against the conduct of the Republican party may be summed up under these counts: (1) that the Republican party caused the war for the purpose of despotic domination; (2) that this party wasted the people's money by an unnecessary increase of the war debt; and (3) that its plan of reconstruction was adopted to perpetuate its own power.

In answer to the first charge, it is sufficient to reply that before its accession to power the Republican party incurred no responsibility for the conduct of national affairs. The attack upon Fort Sumter was in its preliminary stages of preparation before Lincoln's inauguration. Soon after his accession to power, the attack was precipitated, simply because he would not recognize the Confederate Government. At his inauguration President Lincoln had plainly shown that war, if it must come, would be forced upon the nation by the South; they must become the aggressors, otherwise there would be no conflict. The people knew then, and they still remember, what party was really responsible for the civil war. They knew then, and remember, how this war was threatened by the Democratic party as the inevitable consequence of its removal from power. It is not forgotten whence came the threat of war, or whence the first hostile blow. The Republicans—President and Congress—acted upon the defensive. They could not without treason, surrender the Government to insurgents. The party was successful in spite of the armed opposition of the South and the no less rebellious opposition of those Northern Democrats who sympathized with the South. Here, at least, there was no partisanship, no corruption. Nor do we find that partisanship entered into President Lincoln's administration in the conduct of either military or State affairs. He selected both in his Cabinet, and among his subordinate officers in the civil service a large number of those who had opposed his election. To this course he was moved not less by his own choice than by expediency. His was not a partisan administration. And it was a new thing in our political history. For a whole generation—indeed, ever since Andrew Jackson's term—there had been a general subsidation of subordinate officers for the perpetuation of the power of the Democratic party. The failure of that party in 1860 had been due to a division within itself, between sectional and national Democrats. President Lincoln recognized this fact, and in his appointments, both for the army and the civil service, he appealed for support no less to national Democrats than to Republicans. Thus a system of corruption which had lasted for thirty years was completely broken up. It is true that some Democratic Generals, like McClellan and McClernand, were superseded in the course of the war, but they certainly received prominent positions and were allowed a fair trial.

And when Lincoln's administration had nearly run its course and the Republican Convention met in 1864 to nominate candidates for another term, what course was pursued? Lincoln was nominated for President; nobody else would have been accepted by the people, for it was felt that he was the nation's choice and hope. But in the nomination for Vice-President, an important (but by no means necessary) concession was made to National Democrats by the choice of Andrew Johnson. Johnson was elected with Lincoln, and soon, by accident, he became President, and here began a complicated series of difficulties. From its very liberality the Republican party was placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position. Scarcely had the Thirty-ninth Congress (elected with Lincoln and Johnson), assembled in its first session before it was compelled to join issues with this accidental President. In its work of reconstruction, this Congress had to oppose a defiant South, a recreant President, and that party in the North which had sympathized with the Rebellion. No previous Congress had ever been placed in so unfortunate a situation, and at so eventful a crisis. Its moderate measures for a restoration of the country — incorporated in the Fourteenth Amendment—were refused by the party most immediately interested—the Southern States. Then by an absolute necessity, military governments and negro suffrage were resorted to as the only means of extrication from a difficulty which threatened the peace of the nation.

With what impudence then does the Democratic party make the charge against Congress that it adopted its final plan of Reconstruction from partisan motives! Suppose the Republican party so succeed in its scheme of Southern restoration, how is it to gain anything for itself as a party? The moment restoration is accomplished beyond dispute, other questions will arise than those which now occupy the nation. Upon these questions, in the Southern States, there will be no essential difference of opinion between the positions taken by white and black voters. Upon these questions the blacks as surely as the whites will vote as the interests of their section dictate; and this fact was anticipated by leading Republican Congressmen who advocated negro suffrage.

The charge of extravagance and waste rests upon no better authority than Governor Seymour's speeches; and the charge made by the latter was fully refuted by a statement made by Mr. Blaine in Congress shortly afterwards, showing that the military appropriations of Congress, after deducting the payment to soldiers and sailors mustered out in 1865, did not involve a larger amount of expenses per regiment than was appropriated during Buchanan's term, notwithstanding the latter was estimated upon a gold basis. The expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau have been estimated in the same extravagant manner by Democratic orators, in the face of facts officially stated that completely refuted them.

Threats of Southern Democrats.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Alabama Legislature has just passed an act removing all disfranchisement for rebellion. The Georgia Legislature is about to do the same thing. The Tennessee Legislature will doubtless follow the example when it meets in regular session. We hope all the other Southern Legislatures will in like manner make the suffrage impartial. We have constantly advised this as the true policy for peace.

But it must be confessed that the men now disfranchised do not offer many temptations to the present voters to be liberal. Everywhere they deal only in threats; they declare openly that if they regain the vote, they will use their political power first and foremost to disfranchise men who now possess votes. Under the circumstances, the men who now possess the political power in those States cannot be blamed, if they hesitate before repealing the disabilities of those who thus threaten them.

It is a pity that the Southern Democratic leaders have not a little more common sense. They are now what a Western man would call "the under dog;" they desire to regain the political citizenship which they flung away some years ago. But they make their wishes known only by threats against the men who now vote. Not only do the Democratic leaders confess that if they can get the power they will disfranchise the greater part of the Republican voters, but they even go further. Wade Hampton, in South Carolina, says:—

"Those who are not for us are against us, and if they cast their destiny with the radicals, to them and not to us must they look for support. Of course, all present contracts should be kept in good faith, but let us not employ in the future any one, white or black, who gives his aid to the Republican party. If we pursue this policy firmly, if we devote ourselves to the great work before us, with earnestness, we can carry South Carolina for Seymour and Blair."

This is the way he urges the employers, the capitalists of the State, to coerce the working men, and force them to vote against their own interests, on penalty of starving their families. The Mobile *Tribune*, a Democratic organ, says:—

"We must break up the loyal leagues, and to do that it is only necessary that the negroes should be properly instructed. Point out to the negroes the way they should go. Tell them that the carpet-baggers in the Legislature are the veriest scum thrown up by the boiling cauldron of the late revolutionary war; that they are a gang of political vagabonds on the prowl for plunder, and they will surely aid you in driving the unprincipled wretches from the State."

This kind of language is heard all over the Southern States; and these are the persuasive means employed by Southern Democratic leaders to prove to the present voters the perfect safety and advisability of removing all restrictions and penalties for rebellion.

The Radicals and the People—Prospects for the Presidency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Oregon is normally a Republican State, but this year it has gone completely over to the Democrats. In the previous election it had about its usual Republican majority, giving that decision on political issues that is natural with a population supplied in a great degree from regions having the most active sympathy with the radical spirit; yet this year it gives an unmistakably definite majority to the other side. This is a very significant fact in an election in such a State, coming immediately after the party with which it usually acts has put its Presidential candidates in the field. Kentucky is another State whose people have recently given formal expression to their political predilections. The election in this State has taken place since the naming of the Presidential candidates on both sides, and Kentucky not only goes for the Democrats—we should expect that—but it goes their way by such an overwhelming majority as indicates that other political opinions have hardly force enough there to keep themselves alive. Here, then, are two States that have gone to the Democrats after these people have been able to perceive the drift of Presidential movements. One is an old slave State, not, however, the most fiercely Democratic of the slave States, even in the old times, a State that did not nominally go with the South in the war but had its sympathies that way, yet was thought to be safely enough organized to do better for the Republicans than in previous years. The other is a free Northern State, peopled by that sort of community that our political history shows is always the readiest to be aggressive, to take the side of any party that calls itself the party of progress, and that is naturally much less susceptible of conservative influences than older communities.

From these facts of the situation it is evident that the popular impulse against the radicals, which began two years ago, and seemed to culminate in the fifty thousand majority against that party in the Empire State, has yet lost none of its momentum. It was deeper than most men thought. It had fast hold upon the ultimate convictions of each man, and thus became the positive purpose of the mass, and it is doubtful if there is any power to stop its progress. The nominations have had no effect upon it. The sudden recognition of the radicals that they had gone too far in their assaults on everything dear to the people, and their consequent halt, came too late. The promise of honest government that they make in presenting the name of Grant, the assurance that their future views of national necessities shall be taken from the standpoint of the commander who saved the country—all this is quite unheeded. So is the threat from the other side, given with the name of Seymour, that everything shall be construed in favor of the men who endeavored to break the government to pieces. Popular will goes forward blind to all, conscious only of its stored up determination. Individuals are nothing. There is no charm in any name. The contest of great principles must be carried to its final result. Such is the popular temper. Only the deepest sense of the outrages against the country and its laws, as well as against humanity practised by the radical leaders, could have brought the people to this mood and wrought the conviction that no other danger is so great as for that party to continue in power. Perhaps, also, there is another thought active in the case. There is a widespread uneasiness under the burden of taxation involved by the debt; and though both parties tend towards repudiation, the people will have their revenge on the men who made the debt, and who therefore put the country in position to require repudiation. Revolutions always repudiate the debts of civil war. Such repudiation is the basis of compromise, for neither one side nor the other will consent to repay money borrowed to put it down. Repudiation is, then, very likely the ultimate bourne of this impulse against the Republicans, and we shall yet see a Congress elected strictly to repudiate the debt. In the meantime the same impulse must act consistently in sweeping Republicanism from power at all intermediate points, of which the Presidency is a very important one.

It seems consistent with all the facts, therefore, that the reaction against the radical legislation and reconstruction shall go on as it began, sweeping State after State, and finally sweeping the nation and giving us another President like Pierce—only instead of poor Pierce it will be silly Seymour. Regarding the characters of the two candidates, it readily occurs that the parties have respectively got the wrong men. Seymour is the creature who should be in the hands of the radicals—a pitiful tool to be used as Pierce was used by the Southern radicals, into whose hands he fell—and Grant should stand at the head of the advancing Democracy, to wreak its relentless will against radical power. But taking the men as they are and the situation as it is, we can only hope that to whichever side victory inclines it will give no doubtful voice. Let the decision be positive—one side or the other—for therein is our only safety. From an election that either one side or the other can by any ingenuity dispute we will have a civil war. Some of the Southern States are preparing this possibility in making laws to take the vote for President from Democratic communities and give it to radical Legislatures. Should the Republican candidate be elected only in virtue of these manœuvres it will take another war to put down the protest against him. Should the election turn on any one of many such contingencies peace will be farther away than ever, and, therefore, it is to be hoped the Northern people themselves will make the decision absolute.

The Senate the Government.

From the Boston Post.

The glaring iniquity of the method chosen by the radicals in Congress for recruiting the Senate, is exposed in the letter of Governor Seymour in the most impressive manner. It is because he does these very things with so much truth and temperance combined, that the Greeley school of radicals hate him with such a perfect hatred. Jefferson was denounced high and low in his time, and it was because he had a cool, philosophic, and masterly way of putting things that excited hatred because he could not be successfully answered. And of all the passages in Governor Seymour's felicitous letter of acceptance, none seems to stir radical hostility quite so visibly as that containing his calm and patriotic appeal to the reasonable men of the Republican party, to abandon the mad leaders whom they have vainly sought to restrain.

The *Tribune* makes the bullying boast that even if the people do elect a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Executive they will be helpless, and could not "carry out their wishes" except by inaugurating revolution. That is to say, the Senate is to be the Government! No more distribution of powers. No more balancing of one branch of Government against the other. Because radicalism shall have been driven to its last hope and hole, therefore one branch of Congress, not radical shall no longer "carry out the wishes of its constituents," and an integral branch of the Government shall be powerless, "the servant of the Senate," unless both shall unite in initiating revolution! This, too, from the same *Tribune* that shouts from year to year for larger popular rights, and professes to be sensitively jealous of the encroachments of all forms of power.

It becomes us, then, to look carefully into the character and composition of the Senate which the radical leaders thus propose to set up as the Government. In the first place, it is no strict representative of the people, and never was. It stands only for the integral States which together make up the Union. It is the symbol of State rights and State integrity. And it is such a body that is to be set up as the essence and authority of our republican system, by men whose habit it is almost daily to scoff at the idea of the States having any individual rights, and to denounce those who consistently maintain the doctrine as secessionists and advocates of disunion. Like all hypocrites, these radical leaders are driven by stress of circumstances to take refuge in the very doctrine, improperly applied, which they have been so voluble and vociferous in condemning.

This Senate Government which is proposed to us as the new source of authority, was not elected by the people directly, as the House and the President are, but by the State Legislatures. More than that, it was not chosen with any reference to the "living questions" which now press on the attention of the country, and which radicalism once professed itself anxious to grapple with. Further still, it is recently recruited by men chosen by Legislatures without a *bona fide* constituency—chosen, in fact, by Congress itself, the Senate bearing its part. And the new recruits come from States which they openly confess to be as yet unable to sustain their own local governments, and for which they beseech of Congress the continuance of military aid. As Governor Seymour pointedly remarks in his letter:—"These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South." And he adds with startling truthfulness, that as soon as all the Southern States shall have their Senators counted in after this fashion "they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the great States!"

Now it is bad enough, in the name of justice and equal government, that a handful of men, without a substantial constituency, should possess such a monstrously disproportionate share of power in comparison with the same number of Senators who represent nine of our largest and most populous Northern States. This gross inequality in the Senate merits the severest reprehension of all truly republican statesmen. But when we come to consider that this same handful, holding so large a share of power are boasted of by the *Tribune* and its radical followers as in great part the Government itself, which may defy the people's representatives in the House and the people's elected Magistrate in the Executive chair—we realize with much greater force to what a depth of degradation radicalism is striving to sink our republican system, and to what abject slavery it would reduce the intelligent and still independent popular will. There is but one way of safety, and but one mode of redemption. The people yet have it in their hands. How long they will retain it, it is for themselves alone to say.

The Dying Speech and Confession of the Radicals.

From the N. Y. World.

"The Alabama Legislature has just passed an act removing all disfranchisement for rebellion. The Georgia Legislature is about to do the same thing. The Tennessee Legislature will doubtless follow the same example when it meets in regular session. We hope all the other Southern Legislatures will in like manner make the suffrage impartial. We have constantly advised this as the true policy for peace.

"But it must be confessed that the men now disfranchised do not offer many temptations to the present voters to be liberal. Everywhere they deal only in threats; they declare openly that if they regain the vote, they will use their political power first and foremost to disfranchise men who now possess votes. Under the circumstances, the men who now possess the political power in those States cannot be blamed if they hesitate before repealing the disabilities of those who thus threaten them.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Legislature, after due consideration, has passed an act removing all disfranchisements for rebellion. There was not one negative vote in the Senate, and but thirteen against seventy-three in the House. Henceforth there is no disfranchised class in Alabama—no person disfranchised unless for some non-political felony. The chief Democratic clamor against "carpet-bag" and "nigger" rule in Alabama is therefore silenced. All her people are equal in right and law. The fourteenth amendment excludes the leading Rebels from certain Federal offices; but reserves to Congress the right to remove this disability. No one can doubt that Congress will respect the action of the Legislature in the premises, and remove every vestige of disability, provided the Rebels do not seek to disfranchise the blacks. In short, the Republicans of Alabama propose a full and final peace on the basis of universal amnesty—impartial suffrage. And they do not wait to bargain or exact equivalents—they hew square up to the line, leaving their adversaries free to follow or not follow their lead. It will yet be realized that their action was no less wise than bold and generous.—*New York Tribune.*

Nothing very favorable can be said of the efficacy of a death-bed repentance; but the conscience which is aroused by the terrors of such a situation nevertheless takes a juster view of the misdeeds of the departing sinner than he ever acknowledged in the vigor of health and hope. The Republican party is in that distressing situation, and is trying the effects of a too tardy repentance of things which it committed without compunction when it thought it had a strong hold upon life. The foregoing paragraphs commenting on and commending the action of the Alabama Legislature in removing political disabilities from white citizens, are a complete acknowledgment that those disabilities ought not to have been imposed. For, what is the ground on which the disfranchisement has been defended?

Why, that the Southern leaders were so disaffected and disloyal that they could not be safely trusted to exercise political rights. If the reason was good, the disabilities should have been continued until there was evidence of a better state of mind. But the radical organs daily declare that the Rebel leaders are growing constantly worse and worse—that their attitude is bolder, is more reckless, contumacious, and defiant, at the present time than it has been before since the close of the war. And yet this is the time selected for the removal of the disabilities so often declared to be an indispensable precaution against Rebel influence! If the current radical accounts of the Southern temper are correct, this precaution was never so necessary as at this moment. Either disfranchisement and disabilities were never necessary, or it is absurd to remove them now—that is, if there be any truth in the radical representations of the present condition of the Southern mind. Their sudden removal, so soon after they were imposed, is an extorted confession that one of the main pillars of the radical policy was rotten from the beginning.

The *Tribune's* encomiums on the liberality of the Alabama Legislature are preposterous. The carpet-bag Legislatures are mere puppets of the Northern radicals. The disabilities are removed because the Republican leaders have become frightened. They dare not encounter the judgment of the people upon their policy in all its hideous deformity. The pretended removal of restrictions is a piece of insulting hypocrisy. It is managed in such a way that the enfranchised whites shall take no part in the Presidential election. The same Legislature has passed an act providing that the Presidential electors shall be chosen by itself, and not by a popular vote. By this disgraceful swindle the State is made sure for Grant and Colfax. Instead of enfranchising the Rebel leaders, that infamous Legislature has disfranchised the whole body of citizens. By giving the choice of Presidential electors to the Legislature, the pretended boon is converted into a mockery. The only practical effect it is expected or intended to have is to reconcile the Northern people to the carpet-bag governments by a false and deceitful appearence of liberality.

If the disabilities were to be so soon removed, why were they ever imposed? But a few months have elapsed since the State Constitution was formed, and nothing has since occurred within the State which has essentially changed the posture of affairs, or can justify a new policy. Either the Legislature is wrong or the constitutional convention was wrong. A party stultifies itself, it makes itself ridiculous, by such a sudden and complete abandonment of a policy which it so lately and so deliberatively adopted. But, after all, it maintains one kind of consistency; it is consistently trickish and perfidious; it consistently pursues party ends at the expense of the public tranquility. It disfranchised white citizens to enable it to elect a radical legislature; it then pretends to enfranchise them, and develves the choice of Presidential electors upon the legislature. Such action is a bundle of confessions. It confesses, in the first place, that the radicals cannot carry the State for Grant by a popular vote, even with a large number of the whites disfranchised. It confesses that disfranchisement was a mere party manœuvre, not founded on any sound reasons of public policy; for the reasons assigned are much stronger now (by the showing of the radicals themselves) than at the time the disfranchisement was adopted. The sudden danger is a confession that the assigned reasons were hypocritical pretexts. It is also a confession that the Republican leaders have serious misgivings as to their ability to carry the Northern States, and that they need to let down, or rather to smooth over and disguise the proscriptive insolence and intolerance which they have hitherto practised. It is but a few days since the *Tribune* tried to shift the issue from the Reconstruction acts to the new Constitutional Amendment. There is now a further advance in the same direction—a confession that one of the leading features of the amendment itself is wrong and impolitic. What rendered that Amendment particularly odious and caused its unhesitating rejection by the South, when it was first presented, was its disfranchisement of the Southern leaders. To abandon it now, is to confess that it ought never to have been adopted. The Republican party pretends to take the back track, because it has been overtaken by alarm and terror at the rapidly growing strength of the Democratic candidates. It is a death-bed repentance—as sincere as repentance in full view of the grave commonly is, but of a kind that would be itself as suddenly repented of, if the terrified sinners should regain their hopes of life.

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(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their new Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 14p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 [lemthlrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 15 thp PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY
PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session) September 16, at No. 1611 Chesnut street.
Particulars from circulars, 8 19 6t 19 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—An unusually large meeting of the Republican Invincibles was held last night in the new hall in the *Morning Post* building. A. P. Colesberry was called to the chair, on taking which he reviewed the course of the opposing party during the war, and said that while they were endeavoring to retard the progress of the Union cause, General Grant and others favorable to the Republican cause were working for the maintenance of the Government. At the conclusion of his remarks Wilson Henzey was called on and addressed the meeting. He was followed by Colonel William McMichael. The following persons were selected as officers of the club:—President, Wm. McMichael; Vice-Presidents, Dr. James Truman, Samuel S. White; Recording Secretary, Benjamin Huckel; Treasurer, Ezra Lukens; Chief Marshal, B. L. Taylor. Communications are to be addressed to Benjamin Huckel, Corresponding Secretary. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant, Colfax, and the whole ticket.

A beautiful transparency is in the front of the building, the face of which has inscribed on it, "Headquarters Republican Invincibles." On one end is a painting of a wounded soldier, holding in his right hand an American flag, and having the motto, "Have I fought in vain?" On the other end is the Goddess of Liberty, with the motto, "A free country, unsullied by slavery." The club now number about 1500 persons, and it is thought in a short time will be increased to 2000.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Control was held yesterday afternoon, President Edward Shippen in the chair. A number of communications were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. One from the sixth section, asking for the completion of the building at Crown and Race streets. One calling attention to the unsafe condition of the brick wall on the north side of the Shunk building on New Market street, above Brown. One requesting the purchase of a lot at Lancaster avenue and Thirty-sixth street for school purposes. One from Councils, asking for the amount paid out of the million loan to architects. One from the State Temperance Society, soliciting the privilege of sending lecturers to the various schools. President Shippen read a long document recommending a change in the manner of designating the different school buildings. He advises that numbers be substituted for the names. The subject was referred to the appropriate Committee. A communication from the Board of the Twenty-seventh Section, complaining of the grade which had been given to the Blockley Union School, was referred to the Committee on Schools, with power to act. Bills to the amount of $16,685·66 were reported and ordered to be paid. A resolution requiring the Sectional Boards to report the number of rented buildings within their limits was agreed to. Adjourned.

DECEASE OF AN AGED DIVINE.—Rev. Thomas G. Allen, for many years a city missionary, died yesterday afternoon, at his late residence, No. 926 Lombard street. The deceased was taken sick while engaged in preaching last Wednesday week, but recovered sufficiently to allow him to leave the house. He soon after had a relapse, and was confined to his dwelling until death terminated his sufferings. Mr. Allen was in his seventy-fifth year, and during the best part of his life was engaged in the active and laborious duties of his office as missionary. He filled the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, during the absence of his brother in Europe, who was then Rector of that church, but who was compelled to travel on account of ill health. The deceased was supported in his missionary work by voluntary contributions from members of the different denominations, who reposed in him unbounded confidence on account of his deep-toned piety. He devoted much of his time in preaching at the different public institutions, and visiting personally those who desired advice in their dying hours or seasons of poverty and sickness. Through his efforts hundreds were relieved in the hours of their want, and the news of his death will fill many a heart with sadness.

A RAILROAD CASUALTY.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrick Brannon, a driver of a coal cart, was driving on Twenty-first street, and on arriving at Washington avenue was warned by the flagman of an approaching train, but not heeding the warning, drove on. The horse was struck by the locomotive and killed. Brannon was thrown out of the vehicle and slightly injured. Two freight cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—James Wilson, aged thirteen years, and Edward Mason, aged eleven years, were drowned while bathing in a brick-yard pond, at Twentieth and Wharton streets, yesterday afternoon. Wilson resided in South street, below Fifteenth, and Mason at No. 1420 Bedford street.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Richard Gowen, a lad, residing back of No. 750 Passyunk road, was severely bitten in the nose by a dog yesterday. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. 8 8

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James McCluskey, aged sixty years, residing in Hall street, Twenty-sixth Ward, fell into a cellar in that vicinity, and received injuries of such a nature that he died shortly afterwards.

FIRE.—Last night, at half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 808 Gaul street, in a dwelling occupied by Mr. Fetters. It caught from a chimney. Damage trifling.

Violins.

The most celebrated makers of violins have been the Amatis, Stainers, and the two Straduarius. But few particulars have been handed down to us respecting them; nor is this surprising, considering that their celebrity is owing in a great degree to time, by which alone their works have been brought to perfection.

An Amati is a phrase often in the mouths of amateurs, without their being, perhaps, aware that there were four makers of that name, viz: —Andrew, the father; Jerome and Anthony, his sons, and Nicholas, Antoony's son. The handsomest Amatis are those made by Jerome. All these individuals, as well as the two Straduarius, belonged to Cremona, and hence that other phrase, by which, in order to designate a violin of the first order, it is called a genuine Cremona. Of the visible characteristics of the works of these different artists the most prominent are these:—The Stainer violins compared with the Amatis, are high and narrow, and the box more confined; the sound holes are cut more perpendicular, and are shorter; there is also a kind of notch at the turn. The Straduarius violins are of a larger pattern, particularly those of Antonius, the son, and have a wider box than the Amatis, and longer sound holes, which are cut at the ends very sharp and broad, with a little hollow at the end, which other makers cut flat. The varnish of the Amatis and Stainers are yellow, as well as those of Straduarius the father; the son's varnish is red. Of the audible characteristics, surely of the most importance, though frequently a secondary consideration, generally speaking the Amatis have a mild and sweet tone; the Stainers, a sharp and piercing tone; and the Straduarius, a rich, full tone.

Old Banking Accounts.

The London *Athenæum* says:—"Some months ago we informed our readers that the singularly curious and interesting registers of the ancient banking-house of the Peruzzis in Florence, which had been discovered in the Riccardi Library, and of which an account is given in Mr. Weld's book on that city, would in all probability be published. We now find by a prospectus that the registers in question, which consist of four large folio MS. volumes, containing the history of the banking operations carried on by the Peruzzis from 1308 to 1346, with many details throwing great light on Florentine and European history in the early part of the fourteenth century, will be published by subscription under the editorship of Commendatore Peruzzi, of Florence, a descendant of the bankers of that name. The price of the work will be twenty-five francs for copies containing eight colored, and twenty francs for those containing ten uncolored engravings. Arrangements for subscribing to the work may, we apprehend, be made through Italian booksellers in London.'

A Good Marriage Ceremony.

The following curious custom of the Nestorian Christians is commended to the serious attention of the young gentlemen and young ladies of our country who propose to commit matrimony. After the marriage ceremony has been performed the wedding party is taken in wagons from the church to the house of the bridegroom's father. When the second wagon in which the bride is seated alone, reaches the gate opening into the yard in which the house is situated, it is halted, and the bridegroom's mother comes to meet it, with a baby and three suits of baby clothes in her arms. She throws the child and clothes into the arms of the bride, who is required to dress and undress the baby three times in the presence of her mother-in-law, who watches every movement as only a mother-in-law can watch a daughter-in-law. If the newly made bride does not perform the operation to the satisfaction of her severe judge, she is considered unfit for her new position, the wagon is turned around, and she is taken back home for further instruction, and the poor bridegroom is compelled to live in single blessedness until his wife is educated up to the proper standard.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5 07 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS.....7 02 | HIGH WATER.....8 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES L. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	Loudon	New York	July 26
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Aug. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 15
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 13
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 16
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Rainbow, White, Cork or Falmouth for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Gloucester, do.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Norwich, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Lynn, do.
Schr A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Dighton, do.
Schr Golden Dream, Bogart, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, from Georgetown, in ballast to J. F. Justus.
Schr Anna B. Hayes, Lore, from New York, with mdse to captain.
Schr Edgar, Wright, 3 days from Nanticoke, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr J. P. Armitage, Edwards, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 4 days from Norfolk, with mdse to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, from Norfolk.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Bayles, from Saugus.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Tropic Bird, Robbins, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 31st ult.
Barque Irma, Cummins, cleared at New York yesterday for Saguas.
Barque Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, hence for Havre, was spoken 26th ult, lat. 48, long 12.
Brig Tangent, Norton, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Brig Waltham, Lewis, hence, at Portland 10th inst.
Schrs E. A. Conant, Weeks; Alex. Young, Young; and J. Kienzle, Steelman, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, from Boston; Hamburg David, from New Haven; and Paugusset, Waples, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.
Schr El Dorado, Ingley, loaded with coal, from Philadelphia for Richmond, foundered in the storm on the night of the 7th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, about seven miles eastward from Smith's Point Lightship, in about ten fathoms water, leaving about six feet of her topmast above water. Her crew reached the Lightship, from which they were taken on the day following by the steamtug Rescue, and carried to Baltimore.
Schr Jessie B. Smith, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.
Schr Helen Mar, Michener, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Schrs E. Sinnickson, and Wm. M. Wilson, hence, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 9th inst.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 3d inst.
Schr Union, Rosebrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 7th inst.
Schrs S. B. Wheeler, Wheeler; Ella Matthews; E. G. Irwin; J. M. Vance, Birch; J. Alderdice, Wilds; M. E. Graham, Martin; S. B. Franklin, Howes; H. W. Godfrey, Venner; C. E. Jackson, Jackson; J. R. Detwiler, L. & M. Reed; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer; E. A. Hooper, Hooper; and Bonny Boat, Chase all from Boston for Philadelphia; Gen. Peavey, hence for Newburyport; Paul & Thompson, Eddison; Mattie, and Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, hence for Boston; Russell Smith, from Salem for do.; at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schr Jas. Young, Wilson, hence for Salem; A. T. Cobb, Brewer, from Hingham for Philadelphia; and S. Star, Crowell, hence, at Newburyport 9th inst.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 9th inst.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.
Steamtugs Goliath, and S. Flannagan, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 7th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 12 1868,
J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK,
And triumphant success of the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY,
MAD'LLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTINE, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA,
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
Introduced and arranged by
M'LLE MORLACCHI,
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mw3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

700 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last four months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1st, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 103, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 21, 1868. [51 fmw tf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler,

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESTNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 11 8 wfm

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESTNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf4mrp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, A very superior Four-story Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1436 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, near Fifteenth street. Apply to M. H. HOFFMAN,
8 8 5w No. 324 WALNUT Street, second story.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mrp

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf1m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK, 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE, 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA BOARDS AND PLANK, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 4½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13 2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like new sacks, of about three bushels each, or not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit proof on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1868.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.
JOHN NEWTON,
8 6 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
125,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
99,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
261,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	ar, Market value,	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 20,	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$163 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	296 52	183,315·62
		$1 607,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy-holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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No. 409 WALNUT St.
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Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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Peoples' F

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

Thaddeus Stevens.

THE American statesman seeks executive position, both as the end and the means of serving the nation. Our officials being chosen from the people, by the people, and returning again to the people, are at once the masters, servants, and representatives of the constituency to which they belong, and "office" becomes the lofty aim of the patriot as well as the desire of the ambitious man, or the sordid prize of the covetous—at once the compliment paid to worth, the homage to virtue, or that "sop" of the earth earthy, flung in contempt to the ever-yawning jaws of the political Cerberus. Thus the high and most truly representative function, the grand office of acting and speaking for a community, and uniting in a single individual the championship of the rights, the redressor of the wrongs, and the exponent of the principles of the entire population of a city, county, or State has been popularly regarded rather as the means of acquiring higher honors than as a crowning glory in itself, and the legislative body becomes a mere stepping-stone to the executive, as if executing the law were a nobler task than making it.

High official station, even if accidentally won or unworthily held, reflects a certain distinction upon the individual. The eyes of mankind are drawn towards the figure mounted upon the pedestal, and the very height of the elevation, while inviting envy and provoking criticism, compels notice and attracts homage. The chances of office have made little men great by the happy accident of connecting their names with great events, which they neither made nor marred; and many a ministerial signature, unwittingly affixed, has crowned with glory and renown a name appended but in due course of official routine.

Among the few who have fully recognized the true worth of the legislative function, Thaddeus Stevens has stood preëminent. Rising above mere partisanship and all the shifting interests of the moment, he directed the powers of a great intellect to the examination and appreciation of our code of laws—their origin and meaning in the past; their relations and weight in the present, and with a bold, free spirit dared what few others dream of doing—dared to seriously consider their effect upon the future. Penetrating the very spirit and intent of the founders of our Constitution, he years ago, bravely declared slavery to be in dissonance with the "high anthem of the free;" and when the advocacy of such doctrines threatened to even destroy his public career, boldly and earnestly assaulted it as the insidious foe of our national prosperity, as the serpent gnawing at the very roots of the tree of liberty, blighting its fairest blossoms, and threatening it with ultimate destruction.

Subtle intelligence and keen apprehension make the successful politician, but to these the Great Commoner added a reliance upon principle. He argued from the truth and right to their inevitable results, and was thus lifted into a higher range of thought and wider sweep of vision than is ever vouchsafed to the statesman who blindly devotes to "a party what is meant for mankind;" while his firm determination to work out these noble ends prompted him to wisely maintain his connection with a political organization rather than to assume an independent "fanatical" position which would deprive him of such support.

Justly estimating the duty incumbent upon his country, as the liberator and instructor of the multitudes who were seeking her as a refuge from tyranny and oppression, Thaddeus Stevens, at an early day, advocated the common school system, when it was bitterly opposed, even by a large portion of his own party, and to his zeal is Pennsylvania principally indebted for its early establishment and subsequent improvement and extension. When his life was drawing to its close, and that protracted warfare, in which he had so bravely fought, that inevitable struggle between freedom and slavery, had at length reached the bloody arbitrament of arms, he again braved public opinion at a most critical moment. For long years he had foreseen this dreaded catastrophe, and hoping against hope, wrought zealously to bring about the destruction of the evil by wiser means; but when the war did come, he boldly advocated its stern maintenance, and that the nation should freely spend its wealth in this struggle for its life, and before the public was roused to apprehend the necessity of the requirement, he urged the assumption of all the onerous burdens of the requisite taxation, and took the responsibility of proposing and advocating the most unpopular form of internal revenue taxation.

Truly an American statesman, he also defied that false idea of restricting the whole continent to agricultural pursuits; he saw the folly and sinfulness of binding the young nation hand and foot before a commercial supremacy of foreign powers. His clear brain made its way through such specious logic; he repudiated the spurious ring of "free trade," and demanded with unabated zeal, through all the fluctuations of party, a legal protection to the inventive intellect and skillful hands of his countrymen.

When the smoke had rolled away from the battle-field, when slavery was dead, and the nation revivified, when in dread silence we "stood up mute to count our dead," and vainly hoped that the sin so tenderly nursed for years was slain with all its long train of sad consequences, it was again the duty of Thaddeus Stevens to sound the alarm, to warn us of another battle with the same foe in another field. He who was to guard us proved false to his trust. By birth, by station, by oath bound to reunite his distracted country, Johnson treacherously plunged us into new perils, and the battle was renewed with brains instead of bullets, with hearts instead of hands. Thaddeus Stevens becomes the leading and fitting representative of an outraged people in arraigning the head Executive of the nation for treason against the law, and in the long series of measures by which the triumph of the Congressional system of reconstruction was achieved.

These eminent, peculiar, and long continued public services could only have been performed by a man endowed with remarkable personal qualities. Their seeds were sown in this singular combination of rare intellect, undaunted courage, brilliant wit, devotion to the true welfare of the human race, and intense scorn of the sophistries of ignorance and slavery, which distinguished Thaddeus Stevens. By his death the nation has lost her great parliamentary leader, and freedom, justice, and humanity their noblest advocate.

The Duty of all Republicans.

THE Republican party in Pennsylvania as shown by the result of the last election is in the minority. There is in our State a majority of some seven hundred votes against us, and in our city about two thousand. Such being the case, it is necessary for us to adopt a series of tactics which will be adapted to our new position. We can no longer count on an assured two thousand in the State. We must fight for all we get, and we cannot begin to fight too soon. There is nothing so disastrous to a party as to over-estimate its own strength, and to slight that of its adversaries. Better by far give too much credit to the opposition, than deny them one iota of what they have. Recognizing their full power, we call upon the members of our party to *work*, and work at once. There is now about two months between to-day and the day of election, and two months is not a moment too long for active exertion. What lost us the campaign last year was lack of organization. We had not that accurate system of subdivision of labor which characterized the Democracy. With them every man, however insignificant his influence, had a place. Each one had a work to perform. They did not rest content with Ward Committees; they descended to precincts and to blocks and to rows. Every Democrat knew exactly who was going to support the ticket in his square, and he saw that he voted on the day of election, that he was furnished with pamphlets, that he was flattered with tickets and letters and circulars, and every man was brought out. This is what we must do and commence to do at once. Let the precincts be subdivided and the various committees know exactly who are our enemies and who our friends. Not only is this the duty of the committees, but it is also the duty of members of the party to aid such organizations as are being formed. Let each belong to some club. There are ward organizations, Grant clubs, and even division clubs in all the various portions of the city. They want local support. There, above all, are the "Invincibles," a time-honored and thoroughly alive organization, to which all the younger members of the party would do good service and give themselves personal satisfaction by joining. Both by associating with organizations and lending individual aid to assist committees, each man can do his share in the good work and make our triumph secure.

What Will He Do?

IT seems that one Dupont has heretofore presided over the Supreme Bench of the State of Florida. But as he was still thoroughly in sympathy with the "lost cause," his judicial existence was ignored by those engaged in the reconstruction of the State on a loyal and republican basis. Dupont is therefore in a bad way. Apparently too absorbed in the discharge of his judicial functions to be aware of the fact that the attempt of Southern demagogues to overthrow the authority of the national Government has utterly failed, Dupont still believes himself to be Chief Justice of Florida, refuses to recognize a successor in the person elected by the people under the new Constitution, declares the reconstruction acts null and void—in short, is wholly and completely given over to Seymourism. Under these distressing circumstances, it becomes an exceedingly interesting inquiry as to what Dupont will do in his perplexity. That he will foam and fret until November is to be taken for granted. Whether he intends anything more serious or alarming just at present is a matter of doubt. But certain it is that, if Seymour and Blair are elevated to power, Dupont will at once enter into the revolutionary business along with the latter, and from the nature of his grievance at the hands of loyal Florida, will prove himself to be a stalwart and perchance a formidable champion of the new rebellion. He will not be alone. Every office in the reconstructed States, from the highest to the lowest, will become an object of similar strife between the present loyal incumbents and the Rebels whom they displaced. This state of affairs alone will constitute anarchy, even if Rebel claimants to official position do not resort to force of arms to get another opportunity at the flesh-pots of political Egypt. This strife will constitute but one result, however, of the success of the Tammany revolutionists, and it becomes all sober-minded, order-loving citizens to ponder the matter well before they give in their adherence to the party which is seeking thus to revive the "Lost Cause."

VENGEANCE IS SWEET.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that should deliverance from radical rule fail to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on the adversary. We hope they will do nothing rash.

THE SOCIAL EVIL has been boldly grappled with by the new Chicago "Sorosis" or Women's Club. In a recent discussion on this delicate subject, the members of the club proceeded to give their opinion as to the best manner and means of reaching and reforming those members of their sex leading lives of sin and shame. One lady doubted the feasibility, in most cases, at least, of reclaiming abandoned women. Another thought the opprobrium of this vice should fall equally on men. Another (a doctor) treated the subject in a sanitary point of view, and thought that women could accomplish much more in the way of reforming the evil than could men. Another protested against the inequality of the law as regards men and women, and thought it would be well to get up a petition on behalf of the unjustly treated women. The discussion ended as such discussions usually do, without any feasible suggestions as to how the result desired is to be attained.

POLITICAL NUTSHELLS.—The Democratic papers have tried all sorts of means to ruin Grant's reputation, and now they are trying to make people believe that he took breakfast with Frank Blair the other day at Leaven. worth.—The Boston *Post* says Mr. Seymour is an "irresistible besom." Why not call him a parallelogram and done with it?—Frank Blair says the "radicals have made copperheadism respectable." If Blair keeps talking he will at least undo all that.—Will the country have Grant and peace, or Seymour and Blair and pieces?—The Blair family have wonderfully thick hides. They will make excellent subjects for our tanners.—The difference between Grant and Blair is the difference between a "mum" man and a "rum" man.—Frank Blair's "best hold"—to hold his tongue.

THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, though of strong Democratic tendencies, has some regard for the purses of the people over whose interests he has been placed. He recently vetoed a resolution by the Aldermen providing for the purchase of Directories for one hundred parties at the expense of the city. He said the list included bell-ringers and firemen, and a Directory could not in his opinion be needed "to either ring the bell for a fire, or to make a fire under the boiler to heat the City Hall." Brooklyn deserves to be congratulated on possessing such a Mayor.

TIME'S CHANGES are frequently incredible. Has Howell Cobb, who delivered a fiendish speech at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, anathematizing and denouncing the Union men of the South, forgotten Andrew Johnson's scathing rebuke delivered in the Senate in 1860? In referring to the seceding members of Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Johnson said:—"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the Treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded."

GETTING OVER PREJUDICE.—Democratic proclivities render the colored man fit company at dinner in South Carolina nowadays. We read that "the colored Democrats in the vicinity of Willington, Abbeville District, gave an excellent dinner to their white friends at that place on Saturday last. A large crowd, composed of whites and blacks, were in attendance. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Porcher, and James Bryan, colored."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE the *Black Crook* proves to be as attractive as ever. The house is well filled every evening with fashionable and intelligent audiences. Leah is wonderful in the skipping-rope dance, and is ensored on every occasion. Morlacchi and Diani are too well known to the public for us to dilate upon their merits as premiere danseuses.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE will open on Monday night with the much talked of spectacular drama, the *White Fawn*. During the recess, workmen have been employed in arranging the stage for the production of this extravaganza in a truly artistic style. The scenes are all in order, and everything in fine working condition, so that the piece on its first representation will go off without any delays. Some idea of the variety of the dresses that are required, may be found when we say that there are over 1000 costumes used in the play.

THE AMERICAN management announces in addition to the numerous other attractions, the first appearance, on to-morrow evening, of Mad'lle Venturoli, just from Paris.

BANK ROBBERY.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Stolen from a National Bank.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* of August 11 says:—"One of the most skillful as well as successful burglaries that has ever been committed in this vicinity occurred in the usually quiet town of East Bennington, on Saturday night last. The vault of the First National Bank was the 'centre of attraction' to the burglars, who gained an entrance to the building by prying open a shutter and window leading to the banking-room. Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. L. R. Graves, President, entered the Bank and discovered that the dial plate had been removed from the exterior door of the safe, which was one of Lillie's manufacture. As the dial plate is only held in its position by a small screw, which could easily be removed, and as nothing else in the room appeared to have been disturbed, Mr. Graves, supposing that it had been removed by some of the bank officers for some reason, returned home without any forebodings of trouble. About nine o'clock in the evening Mr. Graves' son, teller in the bank, returned home from a visit. Upon being informed by his father of the removal of the dial plate from the safe his suspicions were aroused, and having informed Cashier Cobb of the circumstance, the three proceeded together to the bank. The skilful eyes of the cashier and the teller immediately discovered something wrong. The Cashier attempted to open the safe, but without the dial plate nothing could apparently be done. After several vain endeavors he succeeded in picking the lock of the outer safe door, but the dial plate of the inside safe lock having been also removed, he could proceed no further. Subsequently, Mr. Sterling, the agent of the safes in this city, succeeded in picking the inner lock. The contents of the inner safe were found untouched, much to the surprise as well as the gratification of the officers of the institution. The outer safe contained $8000 or $10,000 belonging to the bank, and $12,000 of special deposits, amounting in all to about $20,000, not including about $4000 worth of Bennington town bonds, which were untouched. As only three persons, and these being officers of the bank, were acquainted with the combinations of the lock it is surmised that some skillful cracksmen succeeded in picking the lock. The Cashier of the bank left the institution about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, so that the burglars must have operated between that time and sunrise of the next morning. Of the private depositors, Mr. F. A. Coff, the Cashier of the bank, is now the heaviest. Between $5000 and $8000 in cash, together with some Bennington town bonds belonging to him, were appropriated by the burglars.

MURDERS AT SEA.

An Englishman Murders Two Ship Officers, and is Himself Killed.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of July 8 says:—The Dutch vessel Fennichiana arrived at Pernambuco upon the 25th of June, with a cargo of jerked meat from Montevideo. During the voyage the following scenes took place:—On the 18th the first mate, J. J. De Groth, ordered an Englishman called James Rudger, shipped at Montevideo, to take the wheel from him, when the latter struck the mate upon the head and knocked him down. He then cut his throat and threw the body into the sea. The cook, J. Blemhold, was awakened by the splash, and believing some one had fallen overboard, began to shout, "a man overboard," and to throw planks and ropes into the water. While thus engaged Rudger sprang at him, split his head open with a hatchet, and threw him into the sea. The captain and second mate were awakened by the noise, and the second mate in coming up the companion-way was struck at, but missed, by the hatchet wielded by Rudger, and he jumped back, whereupon Rudger closed the hatch and piled chains on to prevent it being opened by them. He then called the two remaining men, an Englishman named Nicholas Chester, and an American called John Hughes, and forced them, by fear of him to obey him. He then told them that he was about to scuttle the vessel and abandon her, but they persuaded him to wait until the vessel was near land. On the 21st, Rudger uncovered the hatch to see what was going on inside, and while so doing Captain Hotze attempted to shoot him with a gun, but this missed fire. Rudger then hastily closed the hatch and called to the men on deck to put a large stone on top. While he was waiting for this the Captain fired at guess, but the ball only scored Rudger's leg. This, however, had the effect of alarming him and he ordered the boat to be got ready while he himself made preparations for firing the vessel; but his companions again dissuaded him from leaving her so far from land. At eight Chester went to bed. Hughes was at the wheel, and Rudger, who had not slept for three days, laid down near it, armed with his hatchet close to him, telling Hughes to waken him when land was in sight. In a few minutes he was fast asleep, and Hughes then left the wheel, and, seizing the hatchet, buried it in Rudger's head, who tried to rise and draw his knife, but fell dead before a second stroke. Hughes then shouted that all was safe, and after throwing the body into the sea, opened the hatch, whereon, after some hesitation, the two imprisoned men came on deck. No money or other valuable portable property existed on board to tempt cupidity, so that the ferocious conduct of Rudger must have originated from a maniacal thirst for blood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"SEE NAPLES AND DIE," SAYS the Italian proverb. Inhale the odor of PHALON'S new perfume "FLOR DE MAY" and you will say that life has for you another charm. What Naples is among the cities of the Mediterranean, that perfume is among the other perfumes of the world. Sold by all druggists. 8 12 1*

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. K. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

SCOTLAND IN THE FIELD!

THE TENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CALEDONIAN CLUB WILL BE HELD AT OAKDALE PARK, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

All who desire a day's pleasure will find this the best opportunity ever afforded to the public of this city.

The Games are open to all competitors, and will comprise Feats of Strength, Swiftness, etc., and will at the same time afford amusement of the most varied and entertaining character.

Splendid accommodations for Dancing.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Finnie's Brass and String Band, and the Pipers of the Club.

Grounds can be reached by the Germantown Railroad from Ninth and Green streets hourly, after 8 30 A. M., and by the Fourth and Eighth street Passenger cars every few minutes.

Carriages will enter the grounds by gate off Germantown road.

Admission to the grounds.....50 cents
Children.....25 cents.

Tickets to be had of members of the Club and at the gates on day of Games. 8 12 2t*

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, bil iard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1868, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 29 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 tf

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

8 6 8t

TO LET, A STABLE, NEAR FIFTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

On a wide clean street, with Four Stalls and Yard. Possession given September 1. For price, address Box 2229. 1t

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 mw f]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfs

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., Head Master.

8 12 wfm4w

FOR SALE.

ARCH STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. Large Store and Dwelling, south side of ARCH, near Seventh street. For sale cheap, and on easy terms. Apply at FOLWELL'S Real Estate Office, No. 607 N. TENTH Street. 1t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STUBBS' XX FOR THE BLOOD.

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Text of the Attorney-General's Opinion.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Full Text of the Attorney-General's Opinion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

The following is the opinion of Attorney-General Evarts on the resignation of Commissioner Rollins, and on the power of the President to fill vacancies occurring during the recess of the Senate:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 10.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:—Sir—I have given to the subject submitted to my consideration by your letter of the 7th, relating to the present position of the office of Internal Revenue the most careful attention. The case presents itself as follows: Mr. E. A. Rollins, holding the civil position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he had been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, addressed to the President, under date of June 8, 1868, the following letter:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE—WASHINGTON, June 8.—Sir:—In pursuance of a purpose known to my friends for several months, I hereby tender you the resignation of my office to take effect upon the qualification of my successor, nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate. I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Upon the 5th of August the President placed upon the letter the following endorsement:—"The resignation of Hon. E. A. Rollins, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated June 8, 1868, is this day accepted." Upon these facts you desire my answer to two questions, namely:—

First. Is the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue vacant?

Second. If the office is vacant, when did the vacancy occur, and can a successor to Mr. Rollins be appointed during the recess of the Senate?

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, as you suggest, a very important and responsible one. Its intelligent, efficient, and faithful administration is a matter of the greatest interest to the public revenues and the public credit, and it is justly a subject of solicitude with the President that his full duty under the Constitution and the laws in respect to this office and its administration shall be fulfilled.

The questions which you address to me came to be of practical and substantial interest in the Executive administration of the Government only by force of the recent legislation by Congress known as the Tenure of Civil Office bill, that has impressed upon as a class of officers, and which includes that now under consideration. A tenure at the will of the office-holders which cannot be terminated except by the concurrence of the President and the Senate in the appointment of a successor, and his actual induction into the office. So long as the President, by force of the Constitution and the laws, had the power to terminate the office-holder's possession of his office by a removal at the President's direction, and against the will of the officer, the tenure of the latter's desired adherence to or resignation of his office would have no special significance, for they could impose no restraint upon the time or manner of the President's exertion of his proper authority in the premises. The precise effect, therefore, of the legislation referred to is the first point for consideration. The purpose of the tenure of civil office act was to change the doctrine and practice of the Government by which removal from office at the mere discretion of the President had been established as a proper, and as had been thought, a necessary attendant of the Executive duty and responsibility under the Constitution to maintain the efficiency and fidelity of the public service in fulfilling the manifold and incessant obligations of the administration and in the execution of the laws, the purpose of which might have been limited to requirement of the concurrence of the Senate with the Executive in effecting a removal from office, and left the capacity of removal as a separate independent act open to the exigencies of the public service has been carried by the law to the extent of precluding a determination of the officer's hold upon his office by the united will of the Executive and of the Senate, except by the sole and specific mode of the appointment, confirmation, and qualification of a successor.

Another Person Drowned at Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.—George Anderson, twenty-three years old, an excursionist who arrived to-day, was drowned while bathing at eleven o'clock, at the same place where the two little girls were drowned some weeks since. The locality was marked "dangerous," and he could not swim. He was a farmer, living with Mr. Bettle, four miles from Haddonfield, on the White Horse turnpike. His brother, who accompanied him, was rescued from drowning. The body of George has not been recovered.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

Napoleon's Speech at Troyes.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The recent speech of Napoleon at Troyes formes a subject of much comment, and is variously regarded by the press of England. While some of the journals characteyize the speech as a certain pledge of peace, others assert that it is really a cover for war preparations.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—General Harney leaves here next week for the Upper Missouri, to perfect arrangements for the removal of the Indians into the Northern reservation. He will make his headquarters at Fort Randolph. General Sherman left here last night for Omaha.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129¼	Pacific Mail S. Co.	103¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	58½	West. Union Tele.	35¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Clev. & Toledo RR.	101¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅞	Toledo & Wabash.	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com	75¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¼	Adams Express	52
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85	Wells Fargo	39⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	U. S. Express Co.	45
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¾	Tennessees, new	64
		Gold	146⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 Pa 6s, 1 series	104⅛	6 sh Mor Cl Pf	70¼
$800 do	104⅛	10 do	70¼
$2000 City 6s, New	103⅛	4 sh Leh Nav	21
$3000 W Jersey 6s	93¼	100 sh Leh V R	54¼
$1500 N Pa 7s	90	45 sh Penna R	53
$500 do	90⅜	10 do	53
$600 Leh N 6s, '84	82⅜	100 sh Read R	45⅞
3 sh Cam & Am	127¼	200 do	46
2 do	127¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1300 5-20s '65 Jy. cp. c.	109⅜	75 sh Leh V R	54¼
small	109⅛	10 do	54¼
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series	103	3 do	54¼
$3000 Pa R. 1 m 6s	100⅜	25 sh Minehill	56
8 sh Penna R	53	100 sh Ocean Oil	1 1-16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 25 6t

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE United States of America, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA, IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

DIRECTORS.

JAY COOKE	Philadelphia,
C. H. CLARK	Philadelphia,
F. RATCHFORD STARR	Philadelphia,
WM. G. MOORHEAD	Philadelphia,
GEORGE F. TYLER	Philadelphia,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK	Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS	Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE	Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER	Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES	Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE	New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK	New York.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. N. Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, For New York State and Northern New Jersey.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.
J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill., For Illinois and Wisconsin.
STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, For Minnesota.

8 8 ws rp

CLOTHING.

THE MOSQUITO AT NIGHT.

Oh! wicked mosquito!
I wish I could veto
The act of inserting your horrible bill!
With awful presumption
You seem to have gumption
Enough to stand safely while taking your fill!

The creatures come, singing,
And painfully stinging,
The moment they see I put out the light,
At once on alighting,
They set to work biting,
And if I would let them they'd bite me all night.

Though the sound of their singing,
Their cruel flight winging,
My spirit within me most heartily loathes;
Let them come in vast numbers—
They can't spoil my slumbers—
For Rockhill & Wilson make elegant clothes.

Let the mosquitos bite all night; let them sing on the wing, as they sing; but no winged pest can disturb the rest of the man who is blest with a good suit of clothes waiting by the head of his bed for his personal adorning, when the insects vanish in the morning.

We all buy our GOOD CLOTHES at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO, *TAILOR,*
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in silks and fine dress goods. Communications only received, and considered strictly confidential.

Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, EIGHTH and MARKET.

8 8 4t

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as Nursing Governess. References given and required. Address E. D., this office, for three days. 8 12 3t*

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as Cashier. References given and required. Address G. E., this office, for three days. 8*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 6 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, 1868. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 26p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 PAGE Street. 7 20] 6p

EUROPE.

Advices by Steamer to August 1.

By arrivals of steamships at the port of New York we have European advices to August 1:—

ENGLAND.

Prorogation of Parliament.

The English Parliament was prorogued on the 31st of July. With the session that ended on that day the Parliamentary Constitution of 1832 expired also, and the new House of Commons will be elected by different constituencies from those which elected all that have gone before. The *Times* remarks that "as the registration has not yet begun, the Government is conventionally entitled to assume that the new constituencies will return a majority of its supporters."

But nobody seriously believes this, and while it would not have been possible at any time during the late session to have procured the passage of a vote of want of confidence, such a vote will undoubtedly pass early in the next session. The session just ended was a stirring one, and the Congress at Washington did not surpass it in the ready imputation of unworthy motives and the undignified behavior of not too scrupulous politicians. The retirement of Lord Derby occurred within a few days after the opening of the season, and Mr. Disraeli was rewarded with the place for which he had long and so zealously labored.

Not having the affection, much less the willing obedience, of his own party though he had long managed them through such an instrument as Lord Derby, when Mr. Disraeli took the reins in his own hands he found the car of state striking against obstacles that rendered it very unpleasant for the passengers who had booked themselves by that line, and, most of all, for the driver. His reputation for parliamentary adroitness has suffered, and frequent disaster followed in the track of long coveted power. Without a policy, except the policy of No Policy, Mr Disraeli has illustrated how a wily and successful politician may become a blundering and unfortunate statesman.

Public Opinion of the Queen's Speech

The London journals criticise the Queen's speech on prorogation of Parliament.

The *Telegraph* says it is unusually well written.

The London *News* says that the Queen is made to talk Disraelism, and discovers something unconstitutional in the allusion to the Irish Church question. The people have not to decide, as it is made to say, whether civil and religious freedom shall remain unimpaired. The question is, Shall the past monuments and vestiges of the civil inferiority of the Irish nation, and of the ecclesiastical ascendancy of a scanty minority, be swept away, and civil and religious freedom receive its full development in Ireland?

The London *Herald* feels assured that the people will respond to the royal aspiration and signify their will that those institutions which are the guarantees of our civil and religious liberty shall be maintained unimpaired and not sacrificed for the gratification of party interests and individual ambition.

The London *Times* remarks that the congratulatory reference to Ireland can only be satisfactory as the prelude to a resolute attempt to root out the cause of Irish discontent. In the paragraph alluding to the Irish Church the *Times* discovers an attempt to denote the way in which the new electors should use their power; but Mr. Disraeli's phrases can exercise no greater influence because he has embodied them in a royal message.

Premier Disraeli on the Situation.

Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury, and the other members of the English Cabinet, were entertained at a banquet, July 31, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House, London. The company present numbered about two hundred, among whom were:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord John Manners, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Mowbray, M. P., Mr. Adderley, M. P., the Lord Advocate, the Attorney-General, etc.

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with loud and continued cheering, said:—

If we look to our foreign relations we see no cause for anxiety. Indeed, there is little to be said upon that subject; and the external relations of England are never in a securer or more salutary state than when there is very little to be said upon them. At the present moment we have no controversy of any kind with any European power (cheers), and with regard to those subjects of misunderstanding which have been so much exaggerated and so much dwelt upon by our Transatlantic brethren, every week, I may say every day, brings us to a better understanding upon all those questions; and I am sure their solution, which I believe is near at hand, in every respect is only what may be expected from the mutual good sense and good feeling of two great and kindred nations. (Loud cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, if we look at the state of Ireland, I think it is one that ought to afford us the utmost congratulation. (Cheers.) The state of Ireland is one of complete tranquility; indeed, no inconsiderable period has now elapsed since her Majesty's Government have felt any necessity for availing themselves of those provisions in the Habeas Corpus Suspension act to which we at a moment of extreme difficulty felt ourselves like our predecessors, obliged to trust. (Cheers.) The fact proves that the state of the country, instead of being a source of disquietude, is now, after all that has occurred, one of congratulation. (Cheers.) Well, I think, therefore, I may say, at least, that, looking to our domestic position and our foreign relations—to the condition of Ireland particularly, with respect to our domestic condition—looking to the prospect we have of a prolific harvest, and considering that the increase of the wealth, not only of England, but of the world generally, will give a stimulus to our commerce and industry, the position of this country is one which ought not to cause us disquietude or discontent. (Cheers.)

GENERAL NEWS.

The Capture of Bokhara.

A St. Petersburgh despatch, dated July 29, says:—"The capture of Bokhara has not been confirmed by the last despatches received by the Russian Government from the Governor General of the Turkistan. These official despatches relate the events which have occurred from the 18th of May up to the 20th of June. After the capture of Samarcand the Russians had sustained several attacks from numerous bodies of enemies, especially at Zerah Bulsh, twelve versts from Kaly Kurgane, where they were finally beaten and routed. The Emir's troops were commanded by Hadja (a Turk) and Osman (a renegade, and formerly a Siberian Cossack.) Meantime the troops of Schahir-Sialz, of Djura-By, had gone to Samarcand to the number of several thousands. The inhabitants had opened the gates, and joined those troops to besiege the citadel. General Kaufmann went to the assistance of the besieged by forced marches, and on the 20th of June, after a siege of eight days, the citadel was liberated, and the enemy driven from the town." A despatch, dated July 30, declares that advices received from Orenburg state that the conditions of peace accepted by the Emir of Bokhara include his payment to Russia of a contribution amounting to half a million roubles. The Russian troops were soon to evacuate the towns of Bokhara, of which they had taken possession.

The Fete at Vienna.

The rifleman's *fete* at Vienna is represented by the Austrian journals as a decidedly political one—as a national manifestation, the scope of which great efforts are made to increase. It is, in fact, the reverse of the Nationalverein. The *Morgen Post*, an important journal of the Austrian capital, thus expresses its opinion on the subject:—"A festival of this kind celebrated here may be considered as a historical fact of great rarity. We Austrians during the last ten years have had few occasions to hold rejoicings. In Italy the national idea triumphed; Turin, Naples, and the other great cities were the theatres of brilliant displays, of which we had to pay the cost. Paris and Berlin had victories to commemorate; Pesth has had the coronation solemnity, and at our expense. But to-day the question is a national *fete*, and we may justly be proud of it. We can boldly raise our heads after the defeats of our Generals and statesmen. Austria, regenerated, confiding in the spirit of liberty, is of more value than a whole collection of captured guns. Let no one attempt to undervalue the importance of this event. Never was a similar circumstance celebrated under conditions so extraordinary. What power could prevail against a nation whose aspirations towards unity have undergone such trials?"

PATTI.

Her Marriage to the Marquis de Caux in London.

The London *Express* of the 30th July has the following particulars of the event:—

"It was not till the fact of the proclamation of the banns in Paris became known that the public obtained something like a certainty of the marriage celebration. The announcement made in the morning papers of the scene of the ceremony filled the little church of the Redemptorist Fathers to inconvenient overcrowding long before the time fixed for the celebration, viz., 11 o'clock, and it is hardly necessary to add that the larger portion of the spectators belonged to the fair sex. The church was ornamented in the usual style of Roman Catholic chapels, that is to say, there were plenty of flowers on the altars, and plenty of lighted candles also. Besides the seats reserved before the altar for the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids and groomsmen, there were seats in the body of the building kept for those friends who were invited to the ceremony. The entrance of the bridesmaids, four in number, attracted the eyes of the crowded chapel. They were dressed in white, with blue wreaths around the head, blue ribbons round the neck, and blue sashes.

"The entrance of the bride herself, accompanied by the father, Signor Patti, created the liveliest interest amongst the spectators. She wore a white satin dress, covered with a lace veil, which fell over her person. She wore the orange blossoms, consecrated to hymeneal celebrations, and a green wreath. She looked, it need hardly be said, extremely pretty, and though very pale, she wore a smile on her face. She at once proceeded to the *prie-dieu* prepared for her and knelt before the altar. The bridegroom is not like a Frenchman in appearance. He is fair in complexion, about the middle height, well made, and sufficiently good-looking. He was accompanied by the French Ambassador, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. Mure, and other friends. Amongst those present were Signor Mario, Madame Grisi and three of her children, Signor Faglianico, Signor Costa, Mr. Gye, Mr. Strakosch, Mr. Harris, and several others connected with the opera houses. The bridesmaids were Madlle Leuw, Miss Maria Harris, Madlle Rita di Candia, and Madlle Zanzy.

"The marriage ceremony of the Roman Catholic church is a very short one, not occupying more than from five to ten minutes. It is of course in the Latin tongue, like all the ceremonies of that church. When the bridegroom endowed the bride with all his worldly goods, and placed the gold ring on her finger, they retired from the church into the vestry-room, where the registers, both civil and ecclesiastical, were signed by the bride and bridegroom, and four witnesses, three of whom were the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. Mure. When the parties returned into the church the marriage mass was celebrated, the bride accompanying the priest attentively, with her prayer-book before her. The bridegroom did not have, perhaps he did not require the accompaniment of a manual of prayers. The celebrant of the marriage ceremony, and also of the mass, was the Very Rev. F. Plunkett (son of the Earl of Fingall) assisted by the Revs. F. F. Burke and Clarey. The mass occupied much more time than the marriage. It was the ordinary low mass of the Roman Catholic church, but being a marriage one the nuptial blessing was given during its celebration.

"After mass, the bridal party proceeded down the church, the principal persons receiving the congratulations of their friends. The Marquise de Caux kissed Madame Grisi and her daughters, and the Marquis shook hands with his friends. The bride looked extremely interesting after the ceremony, and perhaps not less lovely than when as *ariane* she recently went through a similar ceremony as *Gwiletta* in Gounod's opera. The newly married couple drove off amidst the plaudits of the crowd."

The marriage does not involve the withdrawal of Patti from the lyric stage. The London *Telegraph* says:—

"Monsieur and Madame de Caux have started for Paris on the way to Switzerland, and our readers will be glad to be reassured on the subject of La Diva's much-canvassed retirement from the stage by the announcement that she is to commence a short engagement at Homburg on the 15th of August. According to her concluded arrangements, Madame de Caux will shortly appear at the Italian Opera of Paris, and will also fulfil her engagement at St. Petersburg. There seems, therefore, to be no immediate fear that her accession to the ranks of the French nobility will take the Adelina Patti of former days from the stage that she has so much adorned. This being the case, she may be unhesitatingly congratulated on a marriage which will confer dignity upon the favorite of all operagoers, without robbing them of their idol. And we do not doubt that she will long continue to minister to the most imperious of the intellectual requirements of Europe."

OBITUARY.

Adah Isaacs Menken.

Adah Isaacs Menken, the actress to whose example may the successful origin of the nude drama be attributed, died in Paris yesterday. In the noontide of life, surrounded by everything that could render the intoxicating nature of her profession even more charming, she has been suddenly called away. The European journals have, in their notices of the late Miss Menken, during her recent professional visit to Paris, mentioned that on several occasions she had been prevented from sustaining her *role* through sickness, but no indication of a fatal illness was given us until the news of her death reached this city last evening by Atlantic telegraph. Miss Adah Isaacs—for such was her maiden name—was born in Chicago about 1832, and was, consequently, at the time of her decease, about thirty-six years of age. She was well educated. Her first husband was Mr. Menken, to whom she was espoused ere her extraordinary adventures had made her name celebrated. In 1860 Miss Menken was introduced to the New York public by Mr. James Nixon, then proprietor of the circus in Sixteenth street. Previous to this her liaison with John C. Heenan in California, to whom she claimed to have been married, after her divorce from Menken, made her far from a stranger to the quid nuncs of Gotham. Heenan's subsequent disavowal of the marriage will still be fresh in the public mind. By this time indeed Adah was the subject of public attention in a most remarkable degree, as a woman of unnumbered conquests. Miss Menken's success on the stage has been attributed to her fine figure, easy carriage, and thoroughly debonnaire deportment. Shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion she became the helpmeet of Mr. R. H. Newell, better known to the literary world as Orpheus C. Kerr. This alliance, however, as in the preceding cases was far from being happy, and before a year had passed the nuptial tie had been again broken. In 1864, Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Astley's, London, engaged Miss Menken for a season to appear in the drama of *Mazeppa*, a piece with which her name will forever be connected. This was produced at Easter, and for one entire season, and indeed, part of the season following, was the rage of the English metropolis. Despite the storm of criticism her appearance in the character of "Mazeppa" evoked, the season was an enormous success in a pecuniary point of view. The season following, Miss Adah Isaacs Menken appeared in an original drama, written for her by Mr. John Brougham, entitled *The Child of the Sun*. This, unlike its predecessor, was an utter failure. After this, Miss Menken spent her time in Europe, and during the present year was playing in Paris to crowded houses. The more recent celebrities with whom her name has been associated in unenviable notoriety, were Alexander Dumas, the novelist, and the young English poet, Algernon Swinburne, whom rumor has credited with being engaged in editing a volume of the late Miss Menken's poetical compositions.

M'COOLE.

The Marriage of the Great Bruiser in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday says:—

MARRIED, on Sunday the 9th instant, at the Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, by the Rev. Father Arthur Mulholland, Michael Alexander McCoole and Miss Mollie Naughton, all of St. Louis, Mo.

When it had been announced that the great champion of America was conquered in an encounter that subdues the best of men, public curiosity was on the *qui vive* and public demonstration was earnest and enthusiastic. Long before the hour selected for the ceremony had arrived, a vast crowd had surrounded the church and the parsonage attached. Five thousand persons had congregated to do homage to the champion; and, to evince their respect, the most perfect order was preserved and the most perfect decorum was insisted upon. At half-past 5 o'clock a splendid carriage darted down the crowded ways, and in it was the blooming bride elect. Another followed rapidly, and in it was Michael McCoole, a pleased smile on an honest face that flushed and lit cheerily as the vast crowd shouted and cheered. Tossing to and fro, and making space merrily for those who were to be made happy, the assemblage "opened ranks" for the bridal party to enter the church, and, as they entered, close behind them the eager spectators followed, occupying every nook and corner of the vast building. Whispers ran down the aisles, and whispers deepened in the galleries, and whispers went from one to another, asking, "Which is McCoole?" "Which is the bride?" They were answered speedily. Brave and erect, under the grand glare of the chandeliers, Michael stood up with his "winsome leddy," the flush of youth on her young brow and a pleased smile on all her features. Solemn and holy the organ pealed forth, earnestly and calmly Father Mulholland repeated the marriage ceremony, and for response and approbation the pleased congregation looked and murmured their delight.

Thus was Mike McCoole, the pugilist, married, and, however people may view his past vocation, everybody who witnessed the ceremony last evening will admit that it was pleasing and impressive. Mike has many warm friends in the city, and indeed throughout the country, and while all wish him well, all believe he will make a faithful and honorable husband.

The bride is a very pleasing looking girl, probably about twenty years of age, and was attired in white, while the stalwart form of McCoole was arrayed in well-fitting black.

The scene in the Church was a most animated one. Never perhaps before was such a throng within its walls. The crush was really alarming, but nevertheless all went off, and the marriage was a grand success in every way. As the united couple left the church, the enthusiasm grew demonstrative in a moment. Men, women, and children rushed to the carriage, and shouted, "Long live to you both!" "Good luck to both of you!" "May you never have a sorrier day, Mike!" "Be a good boy to her, Mike!" etc. etc., and the carriage was drawn not by the horses, but by the eager hands of the excited well-wishers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and } TOWER HALL,
Sixth streets, } No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.—Our constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shattered. In fact, strictly speaking, Death alone can shatter them, for they represent the reserve of vitality, which enables the enfeebled system to react, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulous and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down, or shattered. In cases of the kind described administer HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of alarm. The tonic and alterative properties of the specific, rapidly diffused through the whole organization by the stimulant which forms its basis will immediately create a favorable reaction, and this reanimating process will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength, health, and mental activity are completely restored. Every day cures of this kind are accomplished. Let the debilitated invalid, when told by his condoling friends that "his constitution is shattered" have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting preparation, in which the finest stomachics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon be able to meet their gloomy forebodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalizing operation.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TONE YOUR SYSTEM.—The tonic properties of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are such that none can use them without receiving essential benefit. The effect will be to maintain the usual stamina and vigor of the system. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Fred. Brown, and other Druggists.

HARD TO FIND—A pair of perfect fitting Pantaloons, except at CHAS. STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street, Phila.
No misfits allowed to leave their establishment.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 83 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, August 13th, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McCLEES & CO., Auctioneers, 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

☞ *Alpacas from 12½ to 18.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

WOLFENDEN—COVERDILL.—On July 30, 1868, by the Rev. William H. Thorne, JOHN WOLFENDEN to LEAH G. COVERDILL, all of Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 11th instant, after a brief illness, Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Clergy of the city are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 926 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, Lombard above Eleventh street.

ALBURGER.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ANN ALBURGER, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Domsler, No. 122 Germantown road, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

APPLETON.—On the 11th instant, after a short illness, JAMES APPLETON, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

without further notice. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

BUSHONG.—On Monday, August 10, PHILIP BUSHONG, aged 68 years 3 months and 28 days.

Interment Friday, the 14th instant, at Reading, Pa.

DERINGER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, at Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Delaware, BRONAUGH M. DERINGER, aged 49 years.

Carriages will be at the Baltimore Depot, Broad and Prime streets, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning next, to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FISLER.—On the 10th instant, ABBIE M., wife of Leonard Fisler, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jonathan Bullugs, Barnsboro, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Swedesboro, N. J.

LOUDEN.—On the 10th instant, MARGARET ANN, daughter of John and Martha Louden, aged 20 years 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 718 Germantown street, Manayunk.

O'DONNELL.—On the 11th instant, NEIL O'DONNELL, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Callowhill street, below Front on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Augustine's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

TODD.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM JAMES, son of James and Eliza Todd, aged 2 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the parents' residence, No. 715 Jamison street, below Federal and Seventh, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Vault for interment.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS,
HAVE JUST OPENED AND OFFER
AT POPULAR PRICES,
SEVERAL CASES OF
FALL DRESS GOODS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others.
[8 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WINES, ETC.
CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmwfmrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA, FRANCIS, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, guardian of MARTHA HACKER, FRANCIS HACKER, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minor children of ISAAC HACKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 27 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 707 SANSOM Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
D. F. MURPHY,
8 12 w3t5 Auditor.

FINANCIAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.
COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at same price as Gold.
GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.
DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, and interest allowed.
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SALE OF
First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,
First Mortgage Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

A VERY DESIRABLE
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GLENDENNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
7 29 10t PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868
Notice to Shareholders.
Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.
Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.
THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 3t6 TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORKS
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Arrangements for Mr. Stevens' Funeral—Opinion of Mr. Evarts.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The remains of Thaddeus Stevens will leave here for his late home in Lancaster, on Friday, at noon, in a special car. The embalming process has been completed, under the direction of Surgeon-General Barnes, and the remains look as natural as did Mr. Stevens in life. The funeral will take place in Lancaster on Monday next. A meeting of Pennsylvanians now in Washington will be held this evening to take appropriate action relative to the death of Mr. Stevens. A meeting of Senators and members now here will be held for a similar purpose. Secretary Seward is expected here this evening or to-morrow, when it is expected an order will be issued closing the Departments, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Evarts' Opinion.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

This firm held upon an office, into which he shall have once been inducted, is put distinctly by the act as a matter of the officer's right and title. The consequence of this is, that there is no other possible mode of vacating the office thus protected against the will of the officer, during the session of the Senate, however flagitious and imperious his personal official conduct may be, except through the conditional process of impeachment.

During the recess of the Senate the remedial proceeding of temporary suspension for cause by the Executive, followed by accusation to the Senate and its judgment thereon, is provided, and may result in the removal of the officer, without the necessity of the simultaneous appointment, confirmation, and qualification of his successor. The language of the section securing this right and title to the office-holder is too clear to admit of a doubt.

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. Mr. Rollins, then, at the date of his letter to the President was entitled to hold the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue until a successor should have been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, and should be qualified, and the only interruption of this his personal right possible under the law was the general process of impeachment and judgment thereon, or the special proceeding of suspension, accusation, and judgment thereon, provided by the act itself, and which obviously partakes of the nature of impeachment. It rested, then, under the operations of this law, solely with Mr. Rollins to determine whether he would voluntarily put an end to his hold upon the office by a relinquishment or resignation of it, and the question whether the office is now vacant must, in my opinion, turn entirely upon a just construction of the effect of the letter of Mr. Rollins in this regard. This letter is manifestly framed with the effect of conveying the impression that the writer does place himself in respect to his office, and to the public service, and to the power and duty of the President in connection therewith, upon a different footing from that in which the law against or without reference to his wishes leaves him; but upon duly weighing all parts of this official communication to the President, which respect to the Commissioner, would require me, if possible, to give some official efficacy to, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it entirely without any legal operation whatever upon Mr Rollins' tenure of office.

I am obliged to regard it as a present tender of a resignation which is become a resignation in actual relinquishment of the office only upon and after the event which is named and described by the writer as a condition precedent to its having that effect. This event, in the language of Mr. Rollins, addressed to the President is "the qualification of my successor, nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate." It will be perceived that this event which is to ripen this tender of a resignation into a relinquishment of the office is precisely the action of the Executive and of the Senate, and of the successor of the Mr. Rollins, who, by the terms of the civil office act, deprives him of his office, and consequently of any power or will in regard to his relinquishment. I cannot, therefore, give this letter of Mr. Rollins' any official or legal force whatever in placing at the discretion or disposition of the President any power over the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which he did not possess without it. It remains only for me to consider whether the endorsement upon the letter of Mr. Rollins made by the President on the 25th of August instant, operates upon the position of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue as respects its vacancy or his present authority to fill it. Undoubtedly if an officer of Government places in the hands of the President a conditional resignation, which takes effect as an official and legal relinquishment of his office upon such condition, it is competent for the President to assent to the condition or not, as may seem to him discreet; and in such case, an endorsement of this description would indicate his acquiescence in the disposition of the office which had been made by the conditional resignation.

I have, however, in the nugatory character which I have assigned to the letter of Mr. Rollins, sufficiently shown, that, in my opinion, it possessed no legal or official operation whatever upon the office, or the President's authority over it, to which the endorsement could attach itself; and I must consider that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was the same as held by Mr. Rollins, the same as if the letter had not been written, or the President's endorsement made thereon, and that the office is not vacant.

This conclusion renders it unnecessary to consider or reply to your second question which arises only in case I should have found reason to pronounce the office in question vacant. I have disposed of the matter submitted to me wholly within the premises of the existing legislation governing the question, and without any discussion of the larger questions touching the conformity or repugnancy of this legislation with the Constitution, for any such discussion would be inappropriate to the inquiries to which you have called my attention.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Washington & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128½	Pacific M. S. Co.	103¼
N. Y. and E. R.	57⅞	Western U. Tel.	33¼
Ph. and Read. R.	94	Toledo & Wabash	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅝	Adams Express	52
Chi. and N. W. com	89½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	26⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83	U. S. Express Co.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	112⅜	Tennessee new	64
Pitts. F. W. and Ch.	105⅜	Gold	140⅜

Market dull.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At 2 P. M. to-day, before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, John Hay[illegible] was held to bail for the theft of a watch.

Horatio W. Mitchell was also held to answer the charge of breaking into a jewelry case belonging to Mr. Edgar F[illegible]ston.

Thomas [illegible] and Mary Jones and Edward Cass'day were held to bail for shoplifting.

Henry C[illegible] Ridgway and George Wolstruff were held to answer the charge of theft.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. Third Street, below Chesnut.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

General La Marmora and the Prussian Alliance.

Florence Correspondence London News, July 25.

It is now in my power to furnish your readers with authentic information, from the best and most reliable sources, on the unexpected parliamentary episode in reference to the relations between Prussia and Italy, for which we are indebted to General La Marmora. If that episode possessed a mere historical interest it might be passed over in silence. But the statements to which General La Marmora's speech would lend currency are calculated to embitter the future even more than to excite regret respecting the past political and military relations of two great countries; and therefore, as General La Marmora, perhaps with the very pardonable view of retaining his own personal prestige, diminished since the campaign of 1866, has felt himself at liberty to communicate to the Italian Parliament a document which, being one affecting the relations between two governments, he now possessing simply a private capacity had no right to publish, and which would lead all Europe to suppose that the course of affairs at the outbreak of the campaign of 1866 was very different from what it really was, it is desirable to exhibit the facts of the case in their real character, order, and proportions.

Three weeks before the breaking out of the war for the liberation of Venice, Count D'Usedom, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Florence, had repeated conversations with General La Marmora. The Prussian Minister sought to impress on the general how desirable it was that the Italians should not throw themselves inconsiderately upon the Quadrilateral, but should act in perfect agreement with their Prussian allies, in order to secure the great aim of their league, the breaking up of the Austrian monarchy. Count d'Usedom was not alone in those conversations with General La Marmora; his views were repeated and enforced by an elderly officer, General Bernhaard, the military representative attached to the Prussian embassy at Florence. In compliance with the instructions of their Government, Count d'Usedom and General Bernhaard set forth with the most perfect confidence the entire strategetical plan proposed by Prussia for the common action of the Prussian and Italian armies. Prussia would not have stopped short before Olmutz, Koeniigratz, or Theresienstadt, but would have pushed straight on to Vienna. And what was the plan in favor with General La Marmora? He was not prepared to announce one. It did not appear that he had formed one. Count D'Usedom and General Bernhaard laid before General La Marmora all the plans of Prussia; but they were kept in ignorance of those of Italy. In this state of imperfect confidence they could only suggest, but did not pretend to dictate, that the best course would be to leave a strong corps for the defense of Turin and Milan, and, traversing the Po, to leave the fortresses to the left, and push on towards Leybach, Trieste, and Vienna — not stopping at the Isonzo. The Quadrilateral is far more strongly fortified on its western side, in consequence of that front being turned to Piedmont and France, and any attempt to pass would be fatal. On the contrary, the Quadrilateral to the south, on the side of Ferrara and Bologna, where no apprehensions were entertained from the hostility of the Pope, was comparatively weak, and as, moreover, the natural difficulties were diminished at that season of the year, from the rivers being low and the mountain torrents almost dried up, a march in that direction would not have presented very alarming obstacles. To these considerations of the Prussian Minister-in-General, General La Marmora never made any reply. And yet the dominant idea of the Italian Government had been clearly that of declaring and carrying on a great national war. By what causes was Italy prevented from giving effect to this idea? By the desire of France to keep in check both Italy and Prussia, a desire prompting the French efforts to localize the war as much as possible. In Germany the efforts of France did not meet with the desired success. It was otherwise in Italy, where assurances were obtained that the war should be reduced as much as possible to the proportions of a series of mere skirmishes, and where a pledge was given by Austria that in the event of her being victorious she would not pass the Mincio. The efforts of France were seconded by England, our diplomatists having received instructions to do all in their power after the war appeared inevitable to localize it as much as possible. Now it is evident that such plan was wholly at variance with the plans and interests of Prussia, which had in view, not the securing of this or that piece of territory, but the breaking up of the Austrian Empire; for if Austria possessed the certainty of the war on the Italian side being thus localized she would have left just troops enough to hold the fortresses in the Venitian territory, and would then have thrown the whole weight of her armies on her German foes. The other Italian Generals completely shared the views of Prussia, foreseaw the inconveniences and dangers of a localized war, and attempted to fuse their own convictions into the mind of General La Marmora. But was it to be expected that he would accept the advice of his brother generals? Such was the state of matters—the war was on the point of breaking out; within two or three days was to be held the final council of war, deciding on the plan of the campaign, and the Prussian minister apprehensive of the consequences to both Italy and Prussia should the former determine on carrying on a localized war and still more, should an attack be made on the Quadrilateral, a point certain to entail failure, determined, at least, to relieve both his Government and himself from the responsibility of a wrong decision. Accordingly Count d'Usedom summed up in a despatch the precise points which for several weeks had been the subject of daily discussion between General La Marmora, General Bernhaard and himself. It must not be forgotten that General La Marmora had all this time been holding, and at the very moment was still holding, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that Count D'Usedom, as representative of Prussia at the Court of Florence, had been under the daily necessity of conferring with him on the political questions from which the military questions were, at such a crisis, absolutely inseparable. When General La Marmora complains that he, a commander-in-chief, received such a military communication from a diplomatist, he strangely overlooks the fact of his being at that time a diplomatist himself, and required in his diplomatic capacity to treat with his brother minister on the great interests affecting the two countries. As to the form of the despatch, it was a straightforward, business-like paper, with no beating about the bush, which called a spade a spade, and sought to impress upon an ally just at the outbreak of the war matters of the most vital importance to the State which the writer represented as well as to the State of which General La Marmora commanded the forces. Well, what did General La Marmora do with this document? He shelved it—such is his own admission—his justification being that he took alarm at a document of such importance being transmitted through two diplomatic chancelleries. I am informed that Count D'Usedom has expressed himself in very strong terms about this complaint of General La Marmora, and has observed that, having perfect confidence in the gentleman attached to the Prussian Chancellery, he had taken for granted an equal confidence by General La Marmora in the Commendatore Cerruti, the only official in the Italian Chancellery who would have seen the note before it reached General La Marmora's hands.

Such is the real history of the diplomatic note read by General La Marmora to the Chamber of Deputies, and represented by him as an attempt made by Prussia on the very eve of the campaign to dictate to Italy certain strategical plans, about which neither the statesmen nor the generals of Italy had been previously consulted. It was, your readers will perceive, about as much the reverse of all this as any paper could possibly be, for it was only the summary of numerous discussions that had already taken place, and, so to speak, embodied a warning and a protest, in which the other Italian generals opposed to General La Marmora's views heartily sympathized. General La Marmora followed his own devices, disregarding both the counsels of his Prussian allies and of his own military colleagues; he deliberately knocked his head against the Quadrilateral at its hardest spot, and the result was—Custozza.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Minister of War as an Author.

The Prussian Minister of War, Herr Albert Theodor Emil von Roon, wrote previous to the year 1859, since which he has occupied his post in the Cabinet, a number of highly esteemed treatises on geography and ethnology, which are looked upon as standard works of instruction, and have been published in numerous editions. Born in the year 1803, in the Pomeranian town and fortress of Kolberg, he received his education at the military academies of Cuim and of Berlin; was then appointed instructor at the same; in 1833 to the command of the Topographical Bureau, in 1835 to the staff, in 1842 tutor of Prince Frederick Charles in geography and tatics, accompanying in 1846 this Prince to the University of Bonn, and in 1848 chief of the staff of the 8th army corps. In 1850 he was made colonel, 1856 major-general, 1859 lieutenant-general, and is at present a full general and member of the Reichstag, representing a Breslau city district. After this brief sketch of the author's position, some extracts from his "Manual of Political Geography," which has just appeared in a twelfth edition, and brought up to the present year, may be found interesting.

Of England he says:—Next to significant, almost republican rights of the lowest classes we perceive a strict upholding of the privileges of the high-born even up to the throne. Great wealth of organic life in all public affairs counteracts that which is obsolete. Permanent party strife favors not only egotistic tendencies, but also public welfare. The system of administration, the judiciary and military management, all are based upon the history of the country, upon custom and practice, and not upon theorem. For this reason we observe, notwithstanding certain limited views, immense multiformity in every branch of public life. The finances show an inexhaustible supply of resources coupled with an extravagant national debt. The army of the land, not numerous, without systematic organization, mostly consisting of the breadless and lazy, corresponds, however, owing to its external discipline and sustained by national spirit, to the most diversified and difficult demands, while the better situated of the nation disdain service and have yet to develop and give proof of the efficiency of militia.

Of the Government of France the author says:—After the revolution of 1848, in consequence of which the inviolable monarch with his *charte verite* was forced to give way to a President elected by the fickle nation and to a republican constitution, the latter has been set aside since the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851. The liberty of the sovereign people was then limited to a very narrow measure, as accorded by the new constitution of January 14, 1852, granted by the absolutely ruling President, now hereditary Emperor of the French, who has not since deigned to increase, except nominally, these liberties. Though the people are allowed by this constitution some share in the management of public affairs, yet in reality, even after the concessions afterwards made, which are without hardly an exception but apparent ones, the whole legislative as well as executive power rests solely in the hands of the Chief of the State. . . . A modification of the already very respectable and well-tried army establishment has recently taken place. Its purpose is to furnish the army—the main prop of the Imperial power—with a numerous and well trained reserve for a war, and to improve the organization of the militia. The general liability to serve in the army is adhered to, but it is limited, as heretofore, by the privilege of furnishing substitutes.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Old London Life.

In the review of a book entitled "The Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries—being a series of Extracts, Local, Social, and Political, from the Early Archives of the City of London A. D. 1276-1419," the London *Athenæum* has some remarks upon old London Life, from which we quote:—

Taken as a whole, the London clergy of this period were of that quality which may be equally well described under two opposite terms. They were often both *fast* and *loose*. They were to be found in places where honest men should not be found, and their gallantry was of a sort which did not disdain to pay homage to *mulierculæ*. A vast deal of bad blood must have been engendered by some of the doings of these gentlemen of the "good old times." At the same time, while some swallowed the camel, others strained at the gnat; and it is almost laughable to see, when serious delinquencies were almost the rule then prevailing, a remonstrance issued by the ecclesiastical authorities, especially addressed to the bar bers, who, it appears, were wicked enough on Sundays to trim the beards, and polls of people who cared to look decent, and holiday like on going to mass.

In the year 1347, the first Common Council of London was elected. Among the names of members that have since become famous are those of Bacon and Walpole. Laurence de Braghbynge is that of a man whose descendants are as numerous as the sand upon the seashore. The Bragging family has its branches all over the world. Some of the members (there are 133) appear to have had no surnames, and are designated from the signs of their houses—houses not being then numbered—or from some equally explanatory distinction. Thus we have Thomas atte (at the) Vyne, Nicholas atte Gate, Godfrey atte Swan, Stephen atte Holte, and so on. One Common Councilman is set down as Stephen atte Conduit, but an Alderman of the same locality has the nobler prefix, and is registered as "Reynald *de* Conduit."

These Aldermen, in those old days, were almost sacred personages. Heaven expressly descended to take part in their proceedings. When a Mayor was to be elected, the Aldermen shut themselves up, like Cardinals professing to wait for the will of God in the election of a Pope, and when they presented the city potentate to the citizens they protested that he had been chosen in obedience to "the inspiration of the Holy Spirit." The hazy continental idea of the Lor Maire being a sort of sacred and potential somebody is perhaps a tradition of the interest which Heaven once was supposed to take in him.

MILTON.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has been examining the Milton manuscript, and concludes that the autograph is Milton's, and the signature J. M.

BOOKS EXPORTED.

If the merit of literature could be gaged by its weight in books, the following figures, showing the exportation of English books from this country, would be very satisfactory; they, at all events, testify that this species of literary commerce is on the increase:—In 1853, there were 32,781 cwt. of books exported; in 1864, 34,087 cwt.; in 1865, 39,528; in 1866, 48,581; and in 1867, 49,966.

AUSTRALIA.

There are fifty newspapers big and little, published in the colony of Victoria, which have hitherto been dependent on imported paper for their periodical appearance. But now there is actually a paper mill at work near Melbourne, manufacturing what stationers call an article very suitable for newspapers. This is a commencement of mechanical enterprise which doubtless will count for something in the history of our antipodes, and furnish to that New Zealander, who is some day to contemplate the ruins of London, an additional topic of self-glorification. Before many years are over our paper makers will find the Australians competing with them in all the markets where paper is bought and sold. Another noteworthy fact is the opening of a woolen cloth factory at Geelong, and a first sale of its woolen goods for more than £3000. The inhabitants of the town were so elated at this success that 90 of them ordered each a suit of the native cloth. And so the march of civilization goes on, and "factory hands" are to increase and multiply in Australia until Geelong shall become the Leeds of the South.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The *British Quarterly*, for July, says:—

The admiration which Mr. Mill has awakened for himself, both personally and as a thinker, has found for itself a most honorable and well-deserved expression in his election for Westminster, a position which we trust he will be long spared to enjoy. Men of his independent, wide, subtle cast of thought are absolutely needed in the Senate of our land—not merely because of the light that they can contribute in the discussion of national questions, but also of the light they themselves can derive for the correction of theoretic and one-sided conclusions of their own, and which are simply what have been termed "idols of the cave." Already, unless we are mistaken, Mr. Mill has received some little benefit in this way, in exchange for the benefit which he has undoubtedly conferred.

FUEL IN IRELAND.

The *Daily Telegraph* makes a statement, not yet confirmed from any other source, that petroleum has been discovered in County Mouaghan. If this is correct, Ireland possesses a supply of fuel which may almost compensate for her want of coal, the greatest of the grievances she has to plead against nature.

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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most delightful and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15 m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fare.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants.....1·50, " "
Children.....1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. G. RUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M
Sunday, August 9, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 12, 8½ A.M	Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M	Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M	Friday, " 14, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 6 30 and 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros., & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 4*

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination, about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $45.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN,

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI. ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAG

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Progress of the Work—Views on Both Sides of the Mountains—The Cost and Equipment.

Correspondence Springfield Republican.

The condition of the works at the east end is very satisfactory. The deficiency in the supply of water has not been felt here at all this year, and there has been a surplus even at the driest time this summer. Two turbine wheels are being put in, in addition to those now in use, which will give all the power that can be desired. Colonel Crocker's steam engine still lies under its temporary shed, and the engineer does not propose to put it up until the emergency of a failure of water from drought or from anchor ice actually occurs. In either event, it can be set up very quickly at the west end of the present "mill," in which power is furnished for sawing, for the lathes, etc., used in repairing, for compressing the air to drive the machine drills, a mile and a half away, and for ventilating the tunnel at its furthest end.

The excavation at this end has reached the total length of 5150 feet. Of this, however, only 2500 feet is yet called tunnel, while the remainder consists of a heading 1750 feet long, with an average section of 16 by 7 feet, and a further heading of 900 feet, with a section 24 by 8. That is, while the mountain has been penetrated 5150 feet, it will require the removal of 32,500 cubic yards of rock to bring this out to full tunnel size, so that the work done is equal to a clear advance of about 4000 feet. At the present time the heading is not being pushed, and all the work is done on the enlargement. The entire force on the pay roll at the east end consists only of about 125 men, including those at the shops. The reduction has been made necessary by the limited appropriation. The machine drills also have been taken off for thorough repair. On Monday next the work will be renewed on the heading with the whole force and with machine drilling.

This east end is the most considerable part of the work done. The distance penetrated is a third greater than at all the other points, while reckoning completed tunnel only, it furnishes more than twice as much as all the others. The estimate is to have the excavation continued 5300 feet more from this side, making the total length 10,450 feet, or very nearly two miles.

The plan pursued of late by the commissioners and engineers at first strikes one as of questionable expediency; but I became fully satisfied that it was judicious. It has been, not to push the work just as fast and far as possible before the contractors take hold, so as to reduce the amount to be done by them; but while carrying on the work under the limited appropriation, to do it with more than usual care of machinery, and even to employ a part of the labor in making thorough repairs at all points, and getting everything into good order to leave. In consequence, the progress now being made is not up to the average of past months; and I confess I was disappointed in it. But reflection and observation convinced me that it was the wisest and cheapest course. The commonwealth will be able to make a bargain enough better with its contractors to pay for the temporary delay. Machinery and tools out of order are notoriously worth very little, and even that wastes very fast. As the contractors will include in their estimates the present condition of the machinery and material, it pays to have it all well kept up. Everybody knows that the selling or letting price of anything is enhanced by repairs very much more than the cost of those repairs. This work has been done very effectually by the chief engineer, Mr. Frost. I saw indications at every point of vigorous and judicious effort in this direction, and am satisfied that the temporary falling off in the rate of advance will be more than compensated in the result.

The central shaft remains as the sad accident of last October left it; and standing above the strange grave of those thirteen men buried six hundred feet deep, I realized, as never before, the awful character of such a calamity. It seemed infinitely more terrible to be killed so than under God's sunlight, and for something, and with, perhaps, a chance for life. But while the excavation has not progressed at all for nearly ten months, the work of preparation has not stood still. The force here has been reduced to twenty men, who had been getting out timber, setting up machinery, replacing what was destroyed by the fire, and enlarging the reservoir. The new building above the shaft is some ten feet higher than the old one, and differs from it somewhat in its shape and uses. The Putnam machine works of Fitchburg have just put in four new and efficient boilers and also a pair of engines of fifty-horse power, for lifting the stone and water from the shaft. The old engine stands where it did, and has been fixed up "as good as new." It is to be applied hereafter solely to furnishing power and ventilation.

This "central shaft" had been sunk to the depth of 583 feet at the time of the fire. The Chief Engineer proposes, during the present month, to begin pumping from it. The water can be taken out easily in a fortnight. Four hundred and fifty feet remain to be worked before it will be "down to grade"—that is, to the level of the road—when tunnelling will be begun east and west from it. The specifications require that the contractor shall complete the (vertical) shaft—ready to begin the (horizontal) tunnel—by the 1st of November, 1869. This would require a higher rate of progress than has yet been attained, but the engineer deems it entirely practicable, with the new drills and the use of nitro-glycerine. The central shaft furnishes the only exception to the rule of a complete equipment for future work. Some five or six thousand dollars' worth of new machines would have to be put in here by the contractor. At all other points everything will be ready to go right on the very day the contract begins. This is the result of the overhauling which the commissioners and the engineers have made in every part of the equipment. The contractors need not estimate for any expense, or claim any delay on the ground of machinery, buildings or tools, except as above indicated. It will be observed that it will be a year from next November before the shaft will be sunk. Only then will the work begin in the proper excavation of the tunnel.

We have looked in at the east end and seen a hole running into the mountain 5150 feet. Going up to the top of the mountain, we have looked down a shaft 583 feet deep, with an elliptical section 27 by 15 feet, which, when pushed 450 feet further, will get the workmen down to the level of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, whence they will tunnel east and west. We now go over nearly to the other side of the mountain, where it becomes very low, and here the well shaft has been sunk 348 feet deep. An engine of eighty-horse power furnishes ventilation, compresses the air for the drills, and lifts the stone from the shaft, as well as lets down an occasional reporter or tourist. At the bottom, the headings have been run east a little over 1500 feet, with a height of 8 or 9 feet, and a width varying from 16 to 24. Going out to the end of this, I witnessed for the first time the machine drilling (suspended at the eastern end), and blasting by nitro-glycerine, which has been used only a few days, but has achieved a marked success. It is prepared by G. W. Mowbray & Co. on the spot, that is, above ground, and is brought down, a charge at a time, as it is wanted. The makers claim that the danger of premature explosion in ordinary nitro-glycerine is occasioned by a decomposition resulting from being kept a long time and carried a considerable distance, and that when prepared on the spot and at the time, it is less dangerous than powder; and I must say that, though at first a little nervous at being in the same hole with that far-famed fulminate, I was delighted with the expedient. It certainly has a great superiority in its effects. The trouble with powder is that it does not blow out the rock to the depth of the hole drilled. Nitro-glycerine is like a regular old-fashioned turnkey for getting at "the root of things." It tears the rock out from the very bottom of the hole, and so saves just that amount of drilling. The charges are all exploded at the west shaft by electricity. The workmen draw back the drilling machine and their carriages behind rude but strong doors, placed 150 to 300 feet back, when the electric spark is excited, and a terrific noise is succeeded by the pattering of small stones and the grinding of big ones on the heavy timbers. Returning to the centre, we start west from the west shaft. In 264 feet we arrive at a supplementary shaft running up 277 feet to the air, and used solely for throwing out water. Still further west, 685 feet, is an auxiliary shaft only 215 feet deep. Here is a smaller engine, and the work to the west is now done wholly through this shaft. Here the rock is soft and will require arching all the way out to Farren's work at the extreme west end. The whole extent of heading west from the west shaft is 1037 feet (about eight feet high), making in all, east and west, 2550 feet on this side of the mountain. We have now been through the work so far as it is being done by the State; but passing clear over the mountain and facing about we see Farren's work.

Here was at one time the great trial of the enterprise, even to its sanguine friends. This is the "demoralized rock" which gave so much trouble. It is here that Mr. Bird's "porridge" is served up cold at all hours. General Haupt began the work of tunnelling some 500 feet still further west, but when he got along to this point the whole slumped in, and that part is now abandoned. It will be changed eventually into an open cut, with no very great depth, and at no great expense. From this point inwards is Farren's work; and very workmanlike it is. Considering the difficulties of the material with which he dealt, his success has been very marked. He has completed a distance of 700 feet, and has pushed his heading still further, nearly to the limit of his contract, which is 931 feet from the entrance. The enlargement, arching, etc., would necessarily take much more time, and as Mr. Farren's contract allows him till June 1, 1869, to finish, and as working slow is cheaper than working fast, he will probably not anticipate that time by many weeks.

Taking the actual distances of penetration, irrespective of height and width, we have

East end	5150 feet.
West shaft	2550 "
Farren, say	900 "
Total	8600

out of about 25,000 to be done before daylight will be seen through Hoosick. But it must be recollected that of this only about a third is enlarged to full height and width, so that only about a fifth of the stone has actually been taken out. Or, if we estimate the excavations of the highest shaft as a part of the work, we shall have

Heading as above	8600
Excavation of shafts, central	583
West	348
West, supplementary	277
West, auxiliary	215
Total	9933

out of 25,000 feet of tunnel and 1847 of shaft projected—total, 26,847.

I have examined the printed specifications for the contracts carefully as possible, in the light of this visit and all the information I could gather. There were two things to be provided for—first, that the specifications shall be strict enough to guard the interests of the State, and second, that they shall not exact so much as to repel contractors. The specifications proposed by the engineers and adopted by the Governor and Council, seem to have secured the first pretty satisfactorily. Whether they have secured the second can only be told when the bids come in. The most important question is the progress to be exacted.

This is, at the east end, 75 feet per month on tunnel enlargement, 75 feet on heading enlargement, and 125 feet on extension of full-size tunnel. At the central shaft it is required that the shaft shall be sunk to the grade by December 1, 1869, and that afterwards an advance of 80 feet shall be made in each direction of full-size tunnel per month. At the west shaft the specifications appear to be little loose. I find no requirement whatever in regard to the monthly rate westward, or the maximum time for making connection with Farren; while the only stipulation in regard to the work in the other direction is, that "the contractor shall employ suitable force and shall maintain after December 1, 1869, an average rate eastward of monthly progress of tunnel excavation to full size not less than 100 feet." Why December 1, 1869, is taken for a beginning, there is nothing to explain.

Without going into details, it may be said generally that the specifications propose that the contractors shall take all tools and material at a valuation made by arbitration; shall occupy the shops at a rent to be fixed beforehand; and shall have the use, without charge, of the water works at the east end, and of the hoisting, pumping, and ventilating machinery now at the shafts, being required to keep them in repair and return them in order. Not much, however, is to be expected from this source. The State always comes off second best in such bargains. The people will have reason to be thankful if they once get the work done at a reasonable price, without looking to very much return from previous outlays. If the tunnel is once completed, there will be no very careful inquiry for odds and ends.

That is just what is to be found out from the bids. The proposals are to be made separately for twenty parts of the work, and the cost of all must be added to make the sum, which, by the terms of the law, cannot exceed $4,750,000. Mr. Latrobe, the consulting engineer, thinks the work can be done for $3,000,000; Colonel Crocker puts it at $3,500,000; Mr. Francis, of Lowell, at $4,750,000, to include everything, new machinery and the appraisement of the old.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 6 4

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:40 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:35 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:29 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6:35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M, and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

2 25 f

EAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

7 23

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

1 27

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 4:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:20 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Fort Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, etc.; at Harrisburg with the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with the Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:05 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:20 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:20 A. M., and 6:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:55 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M
Erie Express	12:00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9¼, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 24 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullyt

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Continued from the First Page.

was delivered in the House on the 18th of March, in support of the following bill, which he offered as a substitute for the one presented by Mr. Broomall, in July, 1867, guaranteeing to every State in the Union a Republican form of government:—

Be it enacted, etc., That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who was born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his intention to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions that may arise in any State of the Union where he at all have resided for the time of thirty days; and no distinction shall be made between any such citizens on any account except for treason, felony, or other infamous crime not below the grade of felony at common law.

Mr. Stevens himself read a portion of his speech on this occasion, his voice being clearer and stronger than at any time previous during the session. Rising at the Clerk's desk, he said:—

"This Mr. Speaker is a grave question of argument. It is not a question for demagogues; the world is going on in its progress of human governement, and in every day advancing in the great science which is to make man happy or make him miserable. We are either to relapse into a state of barbarism, where that infamous doctrine that one man can own another is to be re-established, or we are to establish the doctrine where every man governs himself and has rights that are inalienable, and among these inalienable rights is the right of universal suffrage which no man shall dare, after this general on shall have passed away, to dispute. We are not now merely expounding a government; we are correcting the laws of justice, the errors, the follies which were heaped on other times by necessity. From the dark ages we, mankind has been ground down by despots, who could not control the people and were unable to form governments such as ought to control them. Europe, Asia, and every other country in the world, until the last century, were bound in chains which they could not break, in chains and witnes which they could not snap. But a period arrived when the Almighty God, the governor of the Universe, placed within the power of our fathers both the knowledge, and finally the power, to break those chains and give to this world an opportunity, if it would, to be free. When the dawn of the revolution came it broke upon this world as a new, mighty, and glorious reformation. That which never before had opened the eyes of mankind and given a clear insight into the rights of the human race, opened to the eyes of our great and glorious fathers, and taught them precisely what we have to carry out, and what when we have carried it out will make tyrants everywhere tremble. Then demagogues who talk to us about the difference of races will be ashamed and will skulk away from the face of man. What was that great right which they discovered? It was that "all men were born equal," that the black man who bruises my colleague's (Mr. Woodward's) boots is just as much entitled to every privilege as my learned friend or myself. Who ever undertakes to make a distinction between the colored man and ourselves because of the color of his skin, or the formation of his body, has forgotten his God, and his God will forget him. In other words, you must go back now to universal suffrage and impartial suffrage as the only foundation on which the Government can stand. You must build all your science of government on that, and when you attempt to depart from it, you forget that you are a man, that you become a tyrant, and you deserve the execration of the human race. There is no other way but by universal suffrage in which you and I and every man can protect ourselves against the injustice, the inhumanity and the wrongs which would otherwise be inflicted on us. We have got to a point in this nation where we can adopt that great and glorious principle. No man dares to say that we shall not adopt it. We have reached a period when we may speak of universal suffrage, not as a boon, not as a gift, but as an inalienable right which no man dares to take away, and which no man can surrender. His God has forbidden, the science of government has forbidden it and henceforth let us understand that universal suffrage, operating in favor of every man who is to be governed by the voters, is one of those doctrines planted deeper than granite on which our fathers laid the foundation of their immortal work, the work of universal liberty, which will last just as long as that immortal doctrine shall last, and no longer."

His Opposition to Andrew Johnson,

as soon as the "policy" of that treacherous functionary was developed, became decided and was pursued with all his untiring energy. On the 22d of February, 1866, the President made a characteristic speech in which he denounced Mr. Stevens as an enemy of the Union, and Mr. Stevens retorted by his references to "the man at the other end of the avenue," which are still fresh in the minds of our readers. As will be remembered, he was one of the leading managers of the impeachment movement, and it was upon the article prepared by him that all the hopes of success depended. Incapacitated by physical infirmities from bearing any of the burdens of the prosecution, he was present in the Senate Chamber almost every day of the trial, and the argument which he delivered in support of the charges against the President was perhaps the clearest and strongest of all that were read.

A consummate master of the art of ridicule, Mr. Stevens never refrained from the exercise of this effective weapon when it answered his purpose. Andrew Johnson, time and time again, encountered the full force of his sarcasm, but never more effectively than when Mr. Stevens delivered an ironical speech in the House, defending the President against aspersions upon his character as a man and a patriot. He gravely pronounced the dribbling speech of the 4th of March a "hoax," and in most admirable style detailed the circumstances of the plot in which the President had become involved by his foes. Having concluded this mockery, he added ten-fold to its rebuking strength by declaring that he had delivered the speech on the same principle as the late President had sent in a veto message to a bill which he had already signed—because he had written the veto and thought it well done.

His Character.

The character of Thaddeus Stevens belongs to history. He was pre-eminently a public man, Unmarried, and consequently without a refuge at the domestic hearthside, he lived and breathed and had his whole being in the strife of public life. For success in this field he possessed almost all the requisite qualifications, and while the bitterness of the opposition which he excited and courted has rarely been equalled, he nevertheless commanded the respect and admiration of almost every man who was arrayed against him. His most commanding qualities were the fiery zeal and unquestionable honesty of purpose by which he was actuated, and these are qualities which never fail to win the admiration and respect of opponents. Nor could any man question the generosity of his heart, or his sincere devotion to the interests of his fellow-men. His great success in the councils of the nation was the result of this happy combination of these qualities. He was born a leader of men, and although surrounded by persons of ability and devotion to the country, many of them his acknowledged superiors in eloquence and statesmanship, his commanding presence was instinctively felt and acknowledged, and the foremost place in their ranks freely accorded him. While he had many peers as a man and a statesman, while he was at times domineering to an offensive degree, while he was often mistaken in policy and rash in execution, his zeal in the cause of justice to all men and his devotion to the land of his birth have made such indelible impressions upon the history of the times in which he lived, that the name of Thaddeus Stevens will go down to posterity as a symbol of patriotism and greatness. His death is a loss to the nation—an irreparable loss to Pennsylvania, the State of his adoption.

—Six synagogues flourish in Chicago.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety. DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Will Tapper—A Fugitive from Justice—Youthful Thieves—An Owner Wanted—Attempt to Pick a Pocket.

—Joseph McCovern, a lad twelve years of age, was arrested yesterday at Fortieth and Market streets, on the charge of stealing the contents of a drawer of a store in that vicinity. Another lad who was with the accused escaped. McCovern was afterwards taken before Alderman Maule and held to answer.

—Some time since Patrick Dougherty was sent to prison by Alderman Maule for committing an assault and battery on a citizen with intent to kill. He subsequently was admitted to bail when he fled from justice. Yesterday he was rearrested, and on being taken before Judge Brewster was consigned to his former quarters.

—Policemen Beaston and McKee last night, on the arrival of the New York train at the West Philadelphia depot, took into custody Alfred Selkirk and Barney O'Neill, two boys, aged fourteen and thirteen, who were displaying a little bit too much money. One of the lads stated that they had stolen nearly $50 on Monday last and had gone to New York, where they had disposed of about $20. Alderman Maule sent them below for a further hearing.

—An owner is wanted for a lot of lead water pipe, which was picked up this morning, by the Harbor Police on Delaware avenue, below Willow street.

—Yesterday afternoon Carrie Lee, Belle White, Mary Russell, and Hugh Sweeney were committed for a further hearing for attempting to steal a port-monnaie from the pocket of a gentleman at Smith's Island.

REPORTORIAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Disappearing.—the discordant boxes—termed hand organs. You seldom encounter them or their dark-browed owners.

—An amusing sight was presented yesterday afternoon during the prevalence of a sudden shower—by the number of umbrellaless ladies who sought a hasty shelter under the awnings. Bright dresses bespattered, and bright faces vexed.

—A good idea—the getting up of a "life-boat guard" at Atlantic City—by a series of musical entertainments in this city. It is on foot. Pay your dollar to hear an opera sung, or get drowned—and hear the mermaids sing.

—A nuisance—the carting of huge blocks of stone to the stoppage of travel for squares along narrow and crowded thoroughfares—and that too—when wider streets are immediately adjacent.

—The deluge of rain which flooded Chesnut street shortly after 5 o'clock yesterdayafternoon, had but one or two picket drops out in the neighborhood of Girard avenue.

—The sun made his appearance this morning in smiles and gladness—the heavens are cerulean—the earth fresh and fragrant.

—Collectors Diehl and Abel give notice that income taxes are due and payable at their offices.

—The Quarter Sessions is the only Court open. Judges and attorneys are having an easy time.

—The champion Athletics play the Brandywines, of West Chester, this afternoon.

—A raid has been made upon the wharf thieves—and two of them are in limbo.

—The old wheel houses at the Fairmount Water Works are fast disappearing.

—A villainous compound—Fairmount water after yesterday's heavy showers.

—The "Invincibles" are preparing for the campaign in good earnest.

—Rather aggravating—trade quotations when no trade is doing.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The number of emigrants that have passed over this road during seven months past is largely in advance of the number carried during the corresponding period of 1867. A large portion of the emigrant travel which formerly passed over what is known as the Pennsylvania Central Road, has been diverted to the Philadelphia and Erie Branch, and the aggregate number of emigrants carried upon the two lines since the 1st of January, 1868, exhibits an increase of about one-third upon the number carried during the first seven months of last year.

The following comparison shows the number for each month since January 1 of the current year, and makes plain the increase over last year alluded to:—

1868.	Penna.	Philad. and Erie	Total.	1867
January,	1044	373½	147½	1198
February,	1234	254	1488	942
March,	1789½	582½	2372	1937
April,	2768	1377	4140	3109
May,	3433	2472	5905	3751
June,	4305	2247½	6556½	4529
July,	2535	2242	4777	4501
Total,	17,103½	9,552½	26,656	19,932

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—To-morrow afternoon the corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, to be erected at Whitemarsh, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, will be laid with appropriate services. The Bishop and several prominent clergymen will be present and take part in the exercises. Whitemarsh is within one mile of Fort Washington, for which place trains leave Berks street at 1:45, 2:35, and 3:15 P. M., and return at 6:14 and 7:52 P. M. Conveyances will meet the 2:35 train at Fort Washington. The congregation is one of the oldest in the State, and dates from 1712, when "a goodly stone building was erected at Whitemarsh for the decent performance of divine worship." In 1817 the stone church, venerable, but "beyond repair," gave place to a large but less substantial building. The latter has just been removed. The Church asks for the encouragement and assistance of Christian gentlemen in the good work, that it may be well done.

A BOY SHOT.—About half-past 3 yesterday afternoon, Cornelius McFillan and Thomas Prentice, two boys, were playing in Latona street, near Sixteenth, during which they got into an altercation. It is alleged that Prentice drew a pistol, and aiming it at McFillan, pulled the trigger. The ball entered the head, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Young Prentice was taken into custody, and held by Alderman Dallas to await the result of the injuries.

DECEASE OF A MERCHANT.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held this morning, the decease of Philip Bushong was announced in appropriate terms. A preamble and resolutions of regret were submitted by a committee consisting of John P. Bankson, Zebulon Locke, Alexander Young, John L. Buzby, and C. Ross Smith, which were unanimously agreed to.

FOUND DROWNED.—Last night the body of an unknown white boy was found drowned in the canal at Manayunk. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

RECORDER'S CASE.—A man named David Burk had a hearing before Recorder Given upon a charge of assault and battery on one Charles Ryan. Held in $600 bail.

THE RENO BROTHERS.

Their Re-Arrest at Windsor, Canada.

The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* of August 10, says:—

On Saturday evening Frank Reno, who was recently arrested by Constable Sam. Port, of Windsor, and Detective Sullivan, of Detroit, and subsequently discharged by Police Justice Carson, of the former place, because no testimony was produced upon which to hold him, is again in custody. Charles Anderson, a confederate of Reno, was arrested at the same time, and both men are now in prison to await any charges that may be preferred against them. These prisoners are charged with robbery and attempted murder. On May 22 last, Thomas Hawkins, a messenger in the employ of Adams' Express Company, was thrown from his car near Marshfield, Scott county, Indiana on the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indiana Railroad and very severely hurt, so much so that his injuries will in all probability cripple him for life. At the same time the safe in the car was broken open and robbed of $97,000. We understand that the most positive testimony can be produced to show that Frank Reno and Charles Anderson were connected with the robbery and attempted murder; if so, their extradition is a matter of time only. Reno and Anderson have been living in Windsor several months, and both have been regarded as suspicious characters. Of the two, Anderson is the sharpest, and, we are informed, is regarded by the detectives as one of the shrewdest and most proficient burglars and robbers of the age. Since his arrival in Windsor he has frequently been in Detroit, and might have been arrested at any time; but of course it would be useless to do that until the case could be properly "worked up," and sufficient testimony obtained to insure his conviction.

HAYTI.

Affairs in Port-au-Prince—Probable Success of Salnave—A False Report.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Port-au-Prince on July 28, says:—

The state of affairs here is still critical, but General Normil (revolutionist) has left the Light House with his whole army, constituting one-third of the revolutionary forces. The Government here is very confident. The President charges the British Charge d'Affaires as the author of the rebellion, and considers British intervention as the cause of the present condition of the country. The American Minister has observed the strictest rule of non-intervention, giving, with Admiral Hoff, Commodore Boggs, and Captain Eastman, such moral support as is usual in such cases. Jacmel is surrounded by the Government troops and will soon be retaken. The common people are loyal to the President if left to themselves.

The story reported in the Kingston papers that the refugees had all been turned out of the American Consulate is a wicked falsehood, which the author has been obliged to apologize for. The American flag has covered for many weeks two hundred persons, and they have all been fed by the Americans. Neither of the other powers have furnished any food to refugees. It was a political falsehood got up for filibustering purposes.

The United States ship De Soto, Commodore Boggs, arrived at this port on the morning of the 22d inst. from Key West, and left on the morning of the 25th for Aspinwall. The President requested Commodore Boggs and his officers, in company with the American Minister, to visit him at the Palace. They were very hospitably entertained. She was visited by the President the next day. He was received with a salute of twenty-one guns on his arrival, and twenty one guns on his departure, and the yards were manned. He was very much pleased with his visit to the Soto. This ship carried the President during a former revolution from Cape Haytien to Turk's Island, when he had been shelled out of the principal fort at the Cape by the British man-of-war Bulldog. When the Commodore pointed out to him his former apartments in the ship his eyes filled with tears, and he said there was no occasion for showing them to him as he should remember them to the last hour of his life. The Commodore presented him with a handsome Remington pistol, with his own named marked upon it.

General Chevallier holds possession of Gonaives with a large force. He is a very gallant and hand-some old gentleman of sixty-five. He was educated in the best schools of Paris, and was there concerned in the revolution of 1830. Aside from his qualifications as a scholar he possesses great powers of eloquence, and is devoted to the President and the American republic.

The Galatea disclosure is the theme of the hour. Three persons have robbed the Government of 91,700 Spanish dollars put into their hands for the repair of the ship. They have the money, and the ship is supposed to be in New York. One of them, General La Roche, is in prison and in irons. The President says he shall make him pay the whole defalcation or shoot him. He regards La Roche as the responsible endorser of a bill of exchange, and says that he must pursue the other parties at his leisure. As the General is worth a million of gold dollars it is thought he will accept the proposition.

The general impression of well informed people here is that Salnave will succeed in the end. He is a man of the most determined character, and says he never will give it up, but will fight as long as there is life in him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 12, 1868.

The Money Market has undergone very little change, the supply of money on the street being largely in the excess of the demand, and there is no difficulty in negotiating call loans at from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the character of the collaterals offered, and the reputation of the borrowers. The demand is mostly from the stock operators, the merchants in the present stagnant condition of trade not requiring any large amount of funds. With a return of cool weather and the absentees from the watering-places, there will, undoubedly be more spirit in all departments of business; in fact a number of western merchants have already commenced looking through the market, preparatory to purchasing their fall supplies. They report that the crops throughout the West were never better.

The wheat harvest in the United States may be said to have closed, so far as cutting the grain is concerned; and, from a general survey of the whole field, taking into consideration the increased acreage and the peculiarly favorable season for the growth and ripening of this great cereal, in all sections, except some portions of the South, there can hardly be a doubt that the crop is the most munificent, both as regards quantity and quality, that we have had in many years—certainly since 1864, though the process of threshing may possibly lead to a curtailment of the more extravagant estimates. The reports touching rye, oats, and barley are scarcely less promising, while Indian corn has made wonderful amends for the drawbacks in the early part of the season. In the great corn belt of the West, and also in the Southern and Eastern States, the latest reports are uniformly favorable, and encourage the hope of a heavy crop.

There was more activity at the Stock Board this morning, and in the speculative shares a marked reaction in price.

Government loans closed quiet at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 115¼@115½; coupon do., 115¼@115½; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾@110; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼@114½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110¾@111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼@112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 109¾@109½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 109@109½; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 109@109½; Ten-forties, registered, 105¼@105½; Ten-forties, coupons, 109¼@109½.

Reading Railroad opened at 45½, and closed at 45½, an advance of ½ from the lowest point; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53; Minehill Railroad at 56; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¾@54½, the latter a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 127½; Little Schuylkill at 44; Norris-town at 69; Catawissa preferred at 32½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½.

In Canal shares the only sale was a lot of Lehigh Navigation at 21¼.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were inactive and without quotable change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

50 sh Minehill.....b5. 56

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103¾	200 sh Minehill	56
$2000 do	N...2 cu. 103½	1 sh Leh V R	55
$1000 do	New...4s. 103½	50 do	b5. 54¾
$2000 do	New	100 do	54¾
$1000 do	New	10 do	54¾
$5000 Leh Gold l	88¾	7 do	55¼
$3400 Leh 6s, '84	82¾	600 sh Read R	b5. 45½
28 sh Penna R	53	100 do	b30wn. 45¾
50 do	20. 53	10 do	trf. 45¾
96 do	Sat'day. 53	100 sh Leh N	830. 21¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115@115½; old 5-20s, 114¾@114½; new 5 20s, 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s July, 109@109½; do., 1867, 109@109½; do., 1868, 109@109½; 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Gold, 146¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114½; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 109@109½; do. July, 1867 109@109½; 1868, 109¼@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118½; October, 1865, 118@118½. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102¼@102½. Gold, 146¼@146½.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	146¼	11·12 A. M.	146¼
10·03 "	146¼	11·15 "	146¼
10·06 "	146¼	11·22 "	146¼
10·14 "	146¼	11·40 "	146¼
10·17 "	146¼	11·48 "	146¼
10·21 "	146¼	12·00 P. M.	146¼
10·25 "	146¼	12 13 "	146¼
10.38 "	146¼	12·30 "	146¼
11.04 "	146¼		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¼@109¾; 3 days, 109¾@109¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. About 400 barrels sold in lots at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8 25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12·50 for old and new wheat; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $9 50 per barrel. In Pennsylvania Corn Meal nothing doing; 1300 barrels Brandywine sold on secret terms.

The demand for Wheat is quite moderate and confined to good and prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2 42@2·45; 3000 bushels mixed at $2·27; and 2500 bushels No. 1 spring at $2 15@2·25. Rye has declined; sales of 8000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·65. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·27@1 30; and Western mixed at $1 25@1·26. Oats are depressed; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 85c.; old do. at 92@93c; and 1500 bushels Ohio at 90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is scarce and in moderate request; sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Whisky is in good demand.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were tried this morning.

JUSTICE.

Sarah and Rosanna Hackett, mother and daughter, were tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Bridget Leary. This was a miserable, trivial case, which originated from a disgraceful quarrel at a milk wagon, in which no blows were struck. The jury made a proper disposition of the matter by acquitting the defendants and placing the costs upon the prosecutrix.

DISHONEST CARRIER.

Valentine Dearing was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of copper, to the value of $80, the property of Mullecker and Feather. It was alleged that the prisoner was employed by the prosecutors to take in his wagon this copper, from Fifth and Market streets to Sixth and Cherry, and at his own sugestion he and an employe walked to the place, while his son drove off down the street. The two waited a long time, but the wagon never made its appearance, and, consequently, the copper was never delivered or accounted for. Before the Alderman the boy who drove the wagon stated that his father sold the copper to a man in South street.

Upon this ground the Commonwealth urged that it was prearranged between the prisoner and the boy that they should get the copper into their possession, and then appropriate it to their own use; and that though he did not himself drive the wagon, he aided and assisted in the transaction, and was therefore guilty.

The defense contended that there was no proof of the non-delivery of the copper, and till that was shown the prisoner could not be convicted. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

OFF UNSCATHED.

George Thomas was charged with having robbed Michael McCoole of $263. It was testified that on the 2d day of July the prisoner and a confederate were seen by a colored man to attack McCoole in Bedford street, scuffle with him, and then run away, and as he rushed by him he was fully able to distinguish his features. Subsequently an officer found him treating his friends to champagne and new clothes, when, prior to this time, they were dilapidated and hungry. When arrested, he said that if he had given the colored man $15 he would not have told on him, which was argued as an admission of guilt.

The defense offered no testimony, which omission was supplied by the argument of counsel. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

BAD BEGINNING.

George Carrode, a young man of decent appearance, was tried for burglary. The evidence against him was that the house No. 844 N. Nineteenth street, was entered one night recently, while the family were away from the city, and was robbed of goods valued at $1000. On the same night, at a late hour, the prisoner was seen in the neighborhood; and several days afterwards he pawned at Ridge avenue and Melon streets a lot of the stolen articles. Through the pawnbrokers he was arrested.

The jury, finding no positive proof of his participation in the breaking of the house, rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny only upon his possession of the goods.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig S. Stroot, Strout, Jacksonville, J. E. Basley & Co.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Quincy Point, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Gloucester, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Oregon Mills, N. C., Captain.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Nantucket, do.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Ellis, Kingston, Mass., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr John R. Austin, Davis, Charlestown, do.

Schr L. S. Watson, Wallis, Salem, Weid, Nagle & Co.

Schr M. Sewell, Frisbie, Boston, George S. Repplier.

Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, Quincy Point, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.

Schr Clara Davidson Jeffries, Medford, do.

Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Hellespont, Bridges, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, 4 days from Vinalhaven with stone to captain.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, from Fall River.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Saugus.

Schr E. Haight, Avery, from Bangor.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Boston.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Ellis, from Boston.

Schr L. S. Watson, Wallis, from Newport.

Schr C. E. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.

Steamer A. J. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lewis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Frontier, from St. John, N. B.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Henry Perkins, Seymour, hence, at Lisbon 27th ult.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Industrie, Bischoff, hence, at Gibraltar 25th ultimo.

Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, hence, at New Haven 8th instant.

Schr E. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New Haven 8th inst.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, hence, at New Bedford 8th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—The pilot boat Coquette reports passed in:—Chr Willis, from Matanzas for Baltimore. Passed out—Ship Herman, for Bremen; barques Hansegeil, for Gibraltar; Almond, for Marseilles; Duttenberg, for Bremen; brigs Village Belle for Nova Scotia; Aurora, for Wilmington; schrs Comet, for Halifax; Silver Star, for Curacoa; Valeria, for Cardenas; and Petrel, for San Blas.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Arrived, steamship Russia, Cook, from Liverpool.

Ship Gaspee, Emerson, from Manila.

Ship Emerald Isle, Gillespie, from Liverpool.

Ship Carls, Ragnsin, from Antwerp.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Appointment Power—Affairs in Tennessee—The European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Yesterday afternoon, at a late hour, the Attorney General submitted to the President his opinion on the question relative to the power of the Executive to accept the resignation of Commissioner Rollins and to fill the vacancy. It is a long and able document, adverse to the President's jurisdiction in this instance. Mr. Evarts maintains that the position of Commissioner Rollins was a qualified one and could not be accepted until the conditions named therein were fulfilled.

The condition in the resignation in question was the nomination of his successor to the Senate and his confirmation by that body, thereby making a new appointment complete so far as both executive branches of the Government were concerned, before the terms of said resignation could be faithfully complied with. The Attorney-General supports this opinion from many legal authorities, and cites a decision made by Associate Justice McLean in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of a *mandamus* to compel an executive officer to deliver a commission which he withheld. Another decision adverse to the President's position, is found in a case decided by Justice McLean, in the United States Circuit Court of Ohio. Mr. Rollins, therefore, remains Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his resignation amounts to nothing until his successor is confirmed by the Senate, which is a fact, however, not even conditional on this or any other resignation, for the President need not wait for one before nominating to the Senate at any time, when it is in session, an appointment for this or any other office.

Efforts at a compromise between the President and Rollins will be made. The latter is anxious to give up the duties of his office, but will assume the right to dictate who shall be his successor. Should such a nomination be acceptable to the Executive, an appointment will soon be made.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 12—A. M.—Consols 93¾ for money, and 94 for account. United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 92½; Erie, 36¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 38½.

FRANKFORT, August 12—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75½@76.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—A. M.—Cotton opens firm and quite active, but prices are unchanged. The sales are estimated at 13,000 bales. Corn declined to 35s. White California Wheat advanced to 12s. 7d. Sugar dull at 36s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 12—P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for account. Erie, 36½; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard firm. Rosin 6s. 6d. for common, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Sugar to arrive, heavy.

ANTWERP, August 12—P. M.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill not yet Reported—Petitions Against It—The Political Canvass.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.—The Tennessee Legislature has not made much progress in the military business for the last few days. This is owing to the fact that the Joint Committee has not fully matured its bill, although it is expected that it will not differ materially from the House bill already passed. One thing is certain, that the bill which is to become a law, will give Governor Brownlow nearly absolute power as to the number of troops to be called out, their disposition, etc.

A petition praying for the extension of the franchise and against calling out the militia, signed by nearly all the population of Wilson county, was presented to the House to-day, and accompanying it was a declaration of principles, which, among other things, disapproved and censured the Ku-Klux Klan, and all other secret political societies. Supposing the latter was aimed at the Loyal League, the petition was severely denounced, and by a very emphatic vote, the House refused to refer the petition to a committee.

The document was courteous and deferential in the extreme, but such was its reception by the Tennessee Legislature. The Democratic canvass still goes on, and the mooted question here now is, whether it is not better to withdraw from the field. The radical State Convention meets here to-morrow to nominate electors and also a Congressman from the State at large.

The radical congressional conventions meets in the Senate chamber also to-morrow to nominate a Congressman. A lively squabble is anticipated in the latter gathering, as there are two candidates and very bitter feeling between the factions. One wing of the party had a torchlight procession to-night, which was largely attended.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Tribute—Another Rain Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Preparations are on foot here by political and personal friends of the late Thaddeus Stevens, to pay appropriate respect to his remains as they pass through Baltimore, en route for interment.

Another terrific storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Baltimore between 12 and 1 o'clock, this morning. Jones' Falls is again somewhat swollen, but no damage was done except carrying off some timber for the temporary repairing of bridges.

Destructive Storm at Omaha—Damage to the Crops.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Aug. 12.—A heavy storm from the west has badly damaged the railroad bridge across Wood river and levelled the telegraph lines.

The grasshoppers suddenly reappeared here on Monday. They did considerable damage while passing over Platte valley.

The Missouri river is unusually low.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	129¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	103¾
N.Y. and E. R.	58½	Western U. Tel.	33¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Pol. & Wabash R.	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84½	Mil. and St. P. com	75¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Adams Express Co.	52
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Wells' Fargo	39¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	U. S. Express	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	Tennessee 6s, new	64¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¾	Gold	146

THIRD EDITION

Secretary Seward's Return to Washington—The Progress of the Cattle Plague.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BUFFALO.

No Fears of the Cattle Plague.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Experts in this city say there is no occasion for alarm about the cattle disease; that the animals affected are such as have been overheated by hard driving during the late warm weather, and confined in close freight cars; and that rest and fresh air will eradicate the disease.

A delegation of the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Syracuse Indians are parading the streets to-day in full costume, with music. The annual green corn dance, and other festivities, will be celebrated at the race track in this city. The festivities are to last all the week.

FROM CHICAGO.

Movements of General Grant—The Crops.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—General Grant will remain in Galena for over a week longer.

In Minnesota it is estimated that over 15,000,000 bushels of wheat will be raised this year of the best quality.

Reports from Wisconsin are not so favorable. The wheat is of a poorer quality, being considerably shrunken, but it is thought that there will be nearly an average crop.

Caulkers' Strike—Sentence of a Pickpocket.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—The caulkers' strike for eight hours, and four dollars a day, still continues. The ship carpenters' strike is at an end.

James Mellen was sentenced yesterday to five years in the State Prison for pocket picking.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Aug. 12—Peter Mullins, Section Master on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, was thrown from a gravel car at Groton Junction this morning, by the sudden stopping of the car, and killed. Michael Githens was thrown from the same train and seriously injured.

Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, Aug. 12—Secretary Seward left for Washington this morning. His health is entirely restored.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—Arrived, barque T. A. Strong, from Buenos Ayres, for orders. Passed for Baltimore, barque Aqueduct, thirty-one days from Rio; brigs Clara Brown, from Cienfuegos, and Clara, from West Indies.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Reading, 91¾; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad 38½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 128¾; Illinois Central, 147; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 126; U. S. 5-20s,